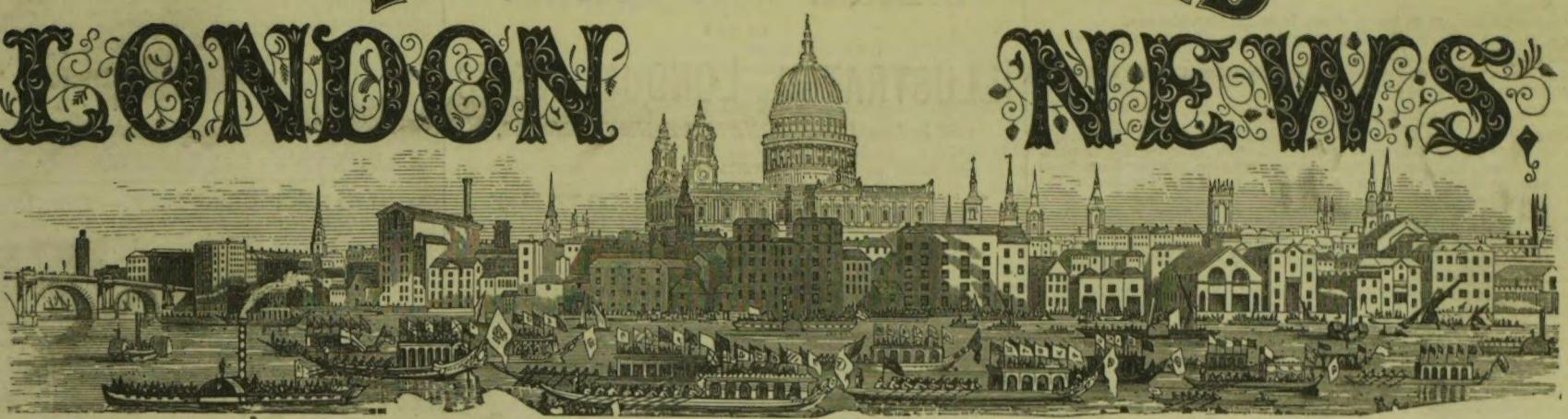


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1974.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1877.

WITH  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
BY POST, 6½D.



THE WAR: ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

## BIRTHS.

On March 31, at Darjeeling, Bengal, Lady Ulick Browne, of a daughter. On the 5th inst., at Moorallerton, near Leeds, the wife of Thomas Myers, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at 47, Brook-street, Lady Lindsay, of a son. On the 2nd inst., at The Elms, Victoria Park, Manchester, the wife of David Hatchwell, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at The Avenue, Elmers, Surbiton, the wife of Richard Broadhurst Hill, Esq., of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd inst., at St. George's, Ramsgate, by the Rev. H. J. Wardell, Frederick George, son of Edward Lloyd, Esq., of Salisbury-square, London, and The Winns, Walthamstow, to Valentine Sumpter, younger daughter of John Philpot, Esq., of The Limes, Ramsgate, and granddaughter of the late Captain James Boxer, R.N.

On the 10th ult., at Holy Trinity Church, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Badnall, James, second son of James Searight, Esq., of 80, Lancaster-gate, London, to Agnes Emma Gertrude, youngest daughter of the Rev. Robert Gumbleton Lamb, Colonial Chaplain.

On the 9th inst., at Edgbaston parish church, by the Rev. Robert Dell, M.A., Vicar of St. Peter's, Birmingham, John Milton, only son of John Capes Tarbolton, of West-hill, King's Norton, to Mary Gertrude, eldest daughter of Edward Carter, of Hazlewood, Edgbaston.

On the 12th ult., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Maule and the Rev. A. G. Lewis, Herbert Edward Jacomb, Esq., C.S., to Mary, second daughter of J. Rich, Esq., of Bombay.

## DEATHS.

On the 4th inst., at 11, Belgrave-crescent, Edinburgh, Janet Lindsay Pearson, widow of Archibald Glen Kidston, Esq., of Newton House, Lanarkshire, in her 80th year.

On the 8th ult., at Oakbank, Island of St. Helena, Charles Henry Fowler, M.D., Colonial Surgeon, aged 45.

On the 5th ult., at sea, on the homeward voyage from Natal, Arrott Browning, C.E., aged 38 years, second son of the late Rev. David Cunningham Browning, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

\* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 19.

## SUNDAY, MAY 13.

Sunday after Ascension. Pope Pius IX. born, 1792. New Moon, 5.29 a.m. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Canon Prothero; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Derry, for the Bishop of London's Fund.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., probably the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 3 p.m., uncertain; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.

St. James's, noon, probably the Rev. Daniel Moore.

Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. Walter Abbott, Vicar of Paddington; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Barry, Second Boyle Lecture.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Rev. Arthur Rawson Ashwell, Canon of Chichester.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m., the Archbishop of York on the Missionary Church of England.

Christian Evidence Society, St. Stephen's, South Kensington, 4 p.m. (Rev. Preliminary Row, M.A.—Prayer in relation to Natural Law).

## MONDAY, MAY 14.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS first published, 1812.

Cambridge Easter Term divides at midnight.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Captain H. Trotter on Recent British Explorations in Turkestan, &c.).

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m.

Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (discussion on Rivers Pollution Act).

Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Colvin on Greek and Roman Art).

Somerset Society Ball, Wilts's Rooms.

Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m. Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m.

Anniversaries: Naval and Military Bible Society, 2 p.m.; Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.

## TUESDAY, MAY 15.

Scotch Quarter day (Whitsun Day).

Hospital for the Paralysed, Blythbury: fancy sale at Knightsbridge, opened by the Princess Louise, noon.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone on the Chemistry of the Heavenly Bodies).

Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Captain J. C. R. Colomb on Imperial and Colonial Responsibilities in War).

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. B. B. Cowie, Dean of Manchester, on Geomtry).

Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Sir W. G. Armstrong on Water-Pressure Machinery).

Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m. (papers by Dr Francis Day, Mr. G. S. Brady, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Mr. Edward R. Alston).

Judaism and Christianity: Rev. Professor Birks, St. George's Hall, 3 p.m.

Band of Hope Union, Exeter Hall, 6 p.m.

Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. E. W. Brabrook on International Statistics of Savings Banks).

Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.

Musical Union, matinee, 3.15 p.m. Humane Society, committee, 4 p.m.

Anniversaries: News-sellers' Benevolent and Provident Institution, 6.30.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Pharmaceutical Society, anniversary, 11 a.m.; conversazione, South Kensington Museum, 8.30 p.m.

Sons of the Clergy, 223rd anniversary festival, St. Paul's Cathedral, 3.20 p.m., Rev. E. Wilberforce; dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, 6.

National Little Association, general meeting, 2.30 p.m., the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. R. E. Power on an Improved Form of Mercurial Barometer; papers by Rev. W. C. Ley and Mr. R. H. Scott).

Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. S. Mitchell on the Practical Use of the Food Collection of the Science and Art Department).

British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m., Rev. Canon Ridgway on the Temples of Baal in England; Mr. E. M. Thompson on an Early Inventory).

Wagner Festival, Albert Hall, 8 p.m.

Horticultural Society, fruit and floral committee, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general, 3 p.m.

Botanic Society, summer exhibition, 2 p.m.

Normal College for the Blind, concert at Dudley House, 3.30 p.m.

Anniversaries: Princess Louise Home for Little Girls, Woodhouse, Essex, 2 p.m.; Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, festival, Freemasons' Tavern; University College Hospital, festival, Willis's Rooms; Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society.

## THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Morning Concert at Grosvenor House on behalf of the Clio training-ship, to be stationed in Menai Strait.

British Home for Incurables, annual meeting, City Terminus Hotel, noon.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat).

Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (papers by Messrs. Muir, Sugden, J. W. Mallet, J. B. Hannay, W. Ramsay, and J. Phillipson).

London Gregorian Choir Association, St. Paul's Cathedral, 7.30 p.m.

Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m.

Anniversaries: Mendicity Society, 1 p.m.; Evangelical Alliance; National Club, Whitehall, 4; Trinitarian Bible Society, Freemasons' Hall, 6.30.

## FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Oxford Easter Term ends. Easter Law Sittings end.

Botanic Society Lecture, 4 p.m.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey on the Physical Causes of Indian Famines).

Philological Society, 8 p.m., anniversary.

Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, annual dinner, Willis's Rooms.

## SATURDAY, MAY 19.

Oxford Trinity Term begins.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. H. Pollock on Modern French Poetry—Alfred de Musset).

ACCIDENTS by FLOOD and FIELD.—Accidents of all kinds may be provided against by a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, the oldest and largest Accidental Assurance Company. Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Chairman, subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. £1,20,000 have been paid as compensation. Bonus allowed to Insurers of five years' standing. Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or 61, Cornhill, London. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION for DISEASES of the SKIN, Gray's-inn-road, King's-cross, London, W.C. Established 1864. Physician, Dr. Barr Meadows, 47, Victoria-street, S.W. Free to the necessitous. Payment required from other applicants.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 97B, Quadrant, Regent-street (entrance in Swallow-street). Open from Ten till Nine Daily. Persons of all ages received (privately), and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes. No extra. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies.—Apply to Mr. Smart as above.

A  
SPECIAL WAR NUMBER

OF THE

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

will be Issued on WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 16,

ENTITLED

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

It will be profusely illustrated with Engravings of Scenes in Russia and Turkey, and the Frontier Countries in Europe and Asia; Sketches of the Manners, Customs, and Every-Day Life of the People; Portraits of Leading Men on both sides; and

A LARGE MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,  
PRINTED IN COLOURS.

The Letterpress will consist of Articles on

## THE ARMIES OF THE CONTENDING POWERS

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF THE THEATRE OF WAR,  
BY LIEUT.-COLONEL HENRY BRACKENBURY, R.A.:THE NAVIES OF THE CONTENDING POWERS,  
BY E. J. REED, C.B., LATE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF H.M. NAVY.:A TOUR IN RUSSIA, BY AN OLD RESIDENT;  
AND  
THE ADMINISTRATION OF TURKEY.

The Number will be published apart from the ordinary Issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and will be inclosed in a neat wrapper.

Price One Shilling.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		General	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount o Cloud.	read at 10 P.M.	read at 10 A.M. next morning.		
May 1	30 236	43 2	17 2	'57	50 8	37 9	NE. W. SW.	79	0'000
2	30 081	39 0	32 7	'80	8 47 9	32 1	SW. N. NE.	203	0'000
3	29 972	38 7	23 7	'58	7 47 6	30 8	NE. E.	280	0'000
4	29 822	40 8	25 7	'59	7 48 9	30 0	E. NNE.	202	0'000
5	29 789	42 8	29 0	'61	—	51 1	E. NE. E.	326	0'000
6	29 748	45 3	31 6	'56	2 61 1	34 7	NE. E. ESE.	202	0'000
7	29 620	50 2	34 4	'58	3 64 4	34 0	ESE. NE. E.	202	0'000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30 301 30 084 34 022 29 516 29 820 29 756 29 699

Temperature of Air .. 41 8 45 3 42 6° 45 1° 46 2 45 3° 44 5°

Temperature of Evaporation .. 36 8° 41 3° 36 4° 34 7° 33 7° 44 6° 44 1°

Direction of Wind .. NW. N. NE. NNE. E. ENE. NE.

Miles. In.

Inches. In.

Inches. In.

Inches. In.

appeared to be unassailable. But the most compact logic is not invariably the best guide of statesmanship. Be this, however, as it may, the orator made out a strong case, which unquestionably justified the two Resolutions on which he consented to take the judgment of the House.

The reply of the Government was very efficiently given by Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary. Some of the interpretations he put upon the facts were certainly open to dispute, and there were aspects of the case with which he omitted to deal. But, taken as it stands, the speech contains a fair programme of Ministerial policy. That policy may be described as one of decided neutrality between Russia and Turkey, within the limits of the object for which the war is professedly waged. So long as it is localised we shall not otherwise intervene between the antagonists than by offering, at the first suitable opportunity, our good offices in bringing the contest to a close. Should the area of disturbance extend farther, we shall watch over and defend what are called "British interests." These Mr. Cross proceeded to define; and in defining them he identified them with those of Europe and of the world. They may be summed up in two or three sentences: the Suez Canal, Egypt, and the Straits of the Bosphorus. Should either of these be menaced, we should have a word to say and a part to act in the matter. It is far from probable, however, that any armed intervention of ours will become necessary. Russia has enough upon her hands without going out of her way to provoke a naval conflict in the Mediterranean. There are other Powers besides ourselves which would keenly resent any attempt in that quarter. There is reason, therefore, to hope that we may keep out of the fray. Should the policy indicated by the Home Secretary be scrupulously and steadily adhered to, there is good ground for believing that the country will be satisfied.

The chief ground of uneasiness appears to be that different shades of opinion are supposed to prevail in the Cabinet. This is denied by Ministers themselves. But the latest despatch of Lord Derby, in reply to the Circular of Prince Gortschakoff, written in a tone which closely verges upon a violation of the spirit of neutrality, is assuredly an awkward comment upon the impartiality which pervaded the speech of Mr. Cross, and, in the estimation of some, Conservatives as well as Liberals, lends a "moral support" to Turkey as against Russia. The tone, however, of the debate in the House of Commons will, doubtless, counteract the mischief which might otherwise have accrued.

We are passing through critical times. An incautious word may easily kindle a conflagration of angry passions. There is good reason why each of us should put a vigilant guard upon the expression of our thoughts. May we be brought through the crisis without suffering any further inconvenience than that which war ever is sure to inflict upon the peaceful industry of neutral nations!

#### THE COURT.

The Queen attended Divine service in the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore on Sunday and received the holy communion, together with Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught. The Duchess of Edinburgh attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev W. H. Bliss officiated. The Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley dined with Her Majesty. Lady Margaret Cameron left the castle.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold came to London on Monday, and in the evening were present at the concert given by Herr Wagner at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince Leopold returned to the castle on Tuesday. The Queen, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and Princess Beatrice drove to Cumberland Lodge and visited Princess Christian. Herr Rubinstein played on the pianoforte and Herr Henschel sang before her Majesty and the Royal family. Mr. W. G. Cusins was in attendance and several members of the Royal household were present. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, Lady Churchill, his Excellency Count Schouvaloff, the Secretary of State for India, and the Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Spencer, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount Hawarden, Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B., and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and Major-General H. Ponsonby.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Aldershot on Wednesday, arriving at the Royal Pavilion at half-past twelve o'clock. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, afterwards proceeded to the South Camp and inspected a model for instruction in field tactics, invented by Captain Shaw, camp instructor, and also visited the Female Hospital, and then proceeded to the parade-ground, where the division was drawn up under the Lieutenant-General commanding. After witnessing the manoeuvres the Queen returned to Windsor.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Louise paid a visit to her Majesty on Thursday.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales left Paris on Sunday, and travelled, via Boulogne and Folkestone, to London, arriving at Marlborough House on Monday morning. Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold visited his Royal Highness. The Prince held a Levée at St. James's Palace, and in the evening presided at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, at Willis's Rooms, after which he went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. His Royal Highness visited the Duchess of Cambridge on Wednesday, and dined with Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay, at the Grosvenor Gallery, in New Bond-street. The Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, Princess Louise of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Marquis of Lorne were present.

#### ACCOUCHEMENT OF PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland) was delivered of a stillborn son at a quarter past six on Monday afternoon, at Cumberland

Lodge, Windsor Park. Dr. Priestley, Dr. Ellison, and Dr. Fairbank were in attendance. The Queen was present. The latest bulletins announce that her Royal Highness is making favourable progress.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne dined with his Excellency Count Beust on Monday at the Austrian Embassy, Belgrave-square. The Princess has become a patroness of the Victoria Hospital, Gough-square, Queen's-road, Chelsea.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed Great Prior of the Order of the Temple (Ireland), in place of Marquis Conyngham. He will be installed in office in the Masonic Hall, Dublin, this month.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. Reginald A. J. Talbot (1st Life Guards), brother of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and Miss Margaret Jane Stuart Wortley, second daughter of the Right Hon. James and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, was solemnised on Tuesday at St. James's Church, Piccadilly. The bride was attended by her four sisters as bridesmaids. The marriage service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. A. Chetwynd Talbot, Rector of Ingestre, and of Church Eaton, Staffordshire, uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by Hon. and Rev. Stephen W. Lawley, uncle of the bride, and the Rev. Edward Talbot, Warden of Keble College, Oxford. The breakfast was given by the Right Hon. James and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley at their house in St. James's-place. The bride and bridegroom left town for Ashridge Park, Earl Brownlow's seat in Hertfordshire, for their honeymoon.

A marriage is arranged between Lady Rosamond Spencer-Churchill, eldest unmarried daughter of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough, and Captain W. Fellowes, of the 1st Life Guards, eldest son of Mr. E. Fellowes, M.P. for Huntingdonshire.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The members of the Paris Conseil Municipal left London on their return home last Tuesday.

The reopening of the Alexandra Palace was celebrated on Thursday by a fête, under the patronage of the Lord Mayor.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have refused the application of Sir William Palliser for a prolongation of his patent for improvements in projectiles for ordnance.

Lord Coleridge and Sir Bartle Frere have been elected Fellows of the Royal Society under the statute for candidates of the privileged class.

Miss Octavia Hill read a paper on Open Spaces on Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the National Health Society, in the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adam-street.

Yesterday week the honorary membership of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland was presented to Dr. and Mrs. Schliemann.

The Mercers' Company has granted fifty guineas to the Hospital for Women, Soho-square; and the Company of Fishmongers has granted twenty-five guineas to the Provident Surgical Appliance Society, Great Ormond-street.

The Provincial Newspaper Society held its forty-first anniversary at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday—Mr. W. P. Byles in the chair. Mr. W. W. Hargrove, of the *York Herald*, was elected president for the ensuing year.

The first dinner in aid of the funds of those recently-united institutions, the Jews' Hospital and the Orphan Asylum, Lower Norwood, was given yesterday week in the Freemasons' Tavern. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of £2187.

Favoured with fine weather, the fête and demonstration held on Monday evening in the Surrey Gardens for the benefit of the widow of the late George Odger was a success, financially and otherwise. A meeting, presided over by Sir John Bennett, was held in the great hall.

On Wednesday evening the eighty-eighth anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund was held at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The Chinese Minister, who was present, delivered a speech, a translation of which was read to the guests. The subscriptions amounted to about £1000.

The gross proceeds of the concert given on Easter Monday at the Albert Hall, in aid of the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution, amounted to £1115 11s., which sum has been handed to the treasurer—Messrs. Nurdin and Peacock bearing all the expenses of the concert.

On Tuesday afternoon the Grecians of Christ's Hospital were taken by the Rev. R. Lee, the Head Master of the college, and Mr. Allcroft, the treasurer, to inspect the antiquities in the Assyrian galleries of the British Museum. They were met at the Museum by Dr. Samuel Kinnis, who conducted them through the rooms, and gave an instructive lecture on the History, Manners, and Customs of the Assyrians.

It is stated that Lord Penzance will be chairman of the Royal Commission on the Stock Exchange, on which Mr. E. P. Bouvier, Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Scott, chairman of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. Hollams (of the firm of Hollams and Son) have consented to serve. Mr. R. G. Cornish Mowbray, Fellow of All Saints' College, Oxford, will, we are informed, be the secretary of the Commission.

Lord and Lady Hatherley were on Sunday, at the school of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, presented with a gold pencil-case and seal, and a gold and ruby glass smelling-bottle, for which a subscription had been made by the teachers and children. This school was the first opened in London, and both Lord and Lady Hatherley have been connected with it as teachers since 1836.

The Lord Mayor presided at a public meeting held on Tuesday at the Mansion House in aid of the funds of the training-ships Chichester and Arthusa, and for rebuilding the Boys' Refuge in Great Queen-street, through the agency of which for several years past between 500 and 600 destitute boys have annually been reclaimed, and transferred either to the ships or the training-homes in the country. £700 was subscribed in the room.

Last week 2510 births and 1490 deaths were registered in London, the former having been 14 and the latter 9 above the average numbers. There were 54 deaths from smallpox—fewer than had been returned in any week since the beginning of December last; 23 were certified as unvaccinated, 11 as vaccinated, and 20 were "not stated" as to vaccination. There were 44 deaths from measles, 16 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 43 from whooping-cough, 21 from different forms of fever, and 9 from diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 343 and 349 in the two previous weeks, were 327 last week, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 57; 195 resulted from bronchitis, and 87 from pneumonia.

Yesterday week the Lord Mayor was waited upon by a deputation whose object was to urge the advisability and necessity of establishing hospitals in the metropolis for the reception of patients who can afford to pay for their treatment. His Lordship consented to the holding of a public meeting at the Mansion House in support of the movement on June 27.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the close of last week (the fifth week of April) was 82,603, of whom 37,965 were in workhouses and 44,638 received outdoor relief. These figures show an increase of 1301 compared with the corresponding week of 1876, and a decrease of 7553 and 16,987 respectively compared with 1875 and 1874. In the number of indoor paupers there is an increase compared with the corresponding week in 1876, 1875, and 1874, of 2877, 3745, and 3145 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 686, of whom 458 were men, 184 women, and 41 children under sixteen.

The forty-seventh annual meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales began its public business on Tuesday morning in Westminster Chapel—Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., chairman of the union, in the chair. The body of the chapel was filled with delegates and the galleries by the public. There were more than 800 members and delegates present. Upon the motion of Mr. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Allon, a petition to the House of Commons was adopted, declaring that, in the judgment of the assembly, Turkey had by misrule and oppression lost all claim to the sympathy and moral support of this country and praying that "the influence of Great Britain in the councils of Europe should be employed with a view to secure the early and effectual development of local liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed provinces of Turkey." The Rev. Baldwin Brown has been elected chairman of the union for the ensuing year.

The fourteenth anniversary dinner in connection with the Newspaper Press Fund was given in Willis's Rooms last Saturday evening, the Marquis of Hartington in the chair. The chairman gave "The Queen and the Members of the Royal Family," which was most enthusiastically received; and "The Naval, Military, and Auxiliary Forces," was proposed by Mr. Ingram, M.P., amid cheers, Vice-Admiral Inglesfield and General Sir William Codrington replying. Observations upon Parliamentary reporting were made by the chairman and Lord Houghton, the president of the fund, and also by Lord H. Lennox when responding for the House of Commons. The Duke of St. Albans replied for the House of Lords; for "The Distinguished Visitors," the Hon. E. Pierrepont, the United States Minister in this country; and Captain Burnaby for "The Travellers." Mr. Rodwell proposed "The Health of the Chairman," to which the Marquis of Hartington briefly replied. A selection of excellent music was given under the direction of Sir J. Benedict. Mr. Hyde Clark announced a list of subscriptions amounting to £900.

#### ADMIRAL HOBART PASHA.

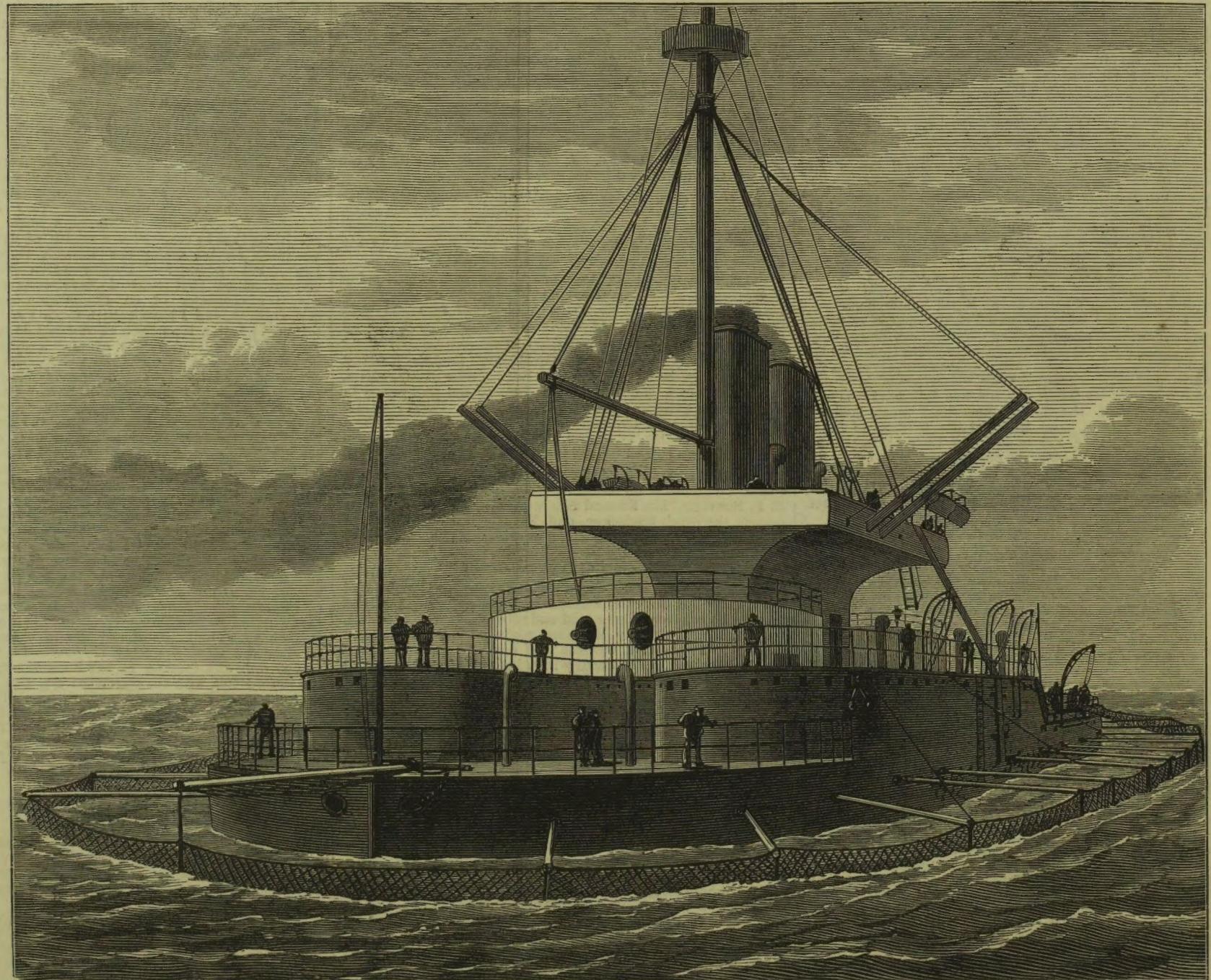
We give a Portrait of the English naval officer who has been intrusted by the Sultan with the command of the Turkish fleet, both in the Mediterranean and in the Black Sea. The Hon. Augustus Charles Hobart is a son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. That nobleman, who is in holy orders, and holds a prebendal stall, succeeded to the peerage, as sixth Earl, in 1849. The subject of this memoir was born in 1822, and entered the Royal Navy, in which he attained the rank of Captain. Having retired from active service on half pay, he found employment during the American Civil War, from 1861 to 1865, in commanding a swift blockade-runner, the Don, along the coast of North Carolina, and keeping up maritime communications with the Southern States in spite of the Federal blockading squadron. He published a narrative of these experiences, under the name of "Captain Roberts." In 1867, when the Cretan insurrection broke out, Captain Hobart entered the Turkish naval service, and was placed in command of the squadron which had to blockade the coasts of that island. The Greek Government then called the attention of her Majesty's Government to this fact, and the Admiralty, at the instance of the Foreign Office, struck his name off the British Navy List. In 1874, Admiral Hobart Pasha addressed a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding:—"During seven years that have elapsed since that time I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan Revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet) much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organised the Turkish navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders-in-Chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably assisted by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asked that his offence might be overlooked and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of Imperial policy," considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pasha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty therefore consented to allow the Hon. Augustus Hobart to be reinstated in his former rank as a Captain in the Royal Navy, placing him on the retired list, with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired Admiral. He is reputed, we believe, to be an officer of considerable skill and ability in his profession, as well as of high courage and enterprise. The bold and successful exploit he has lately performed of running down the Danube, past the Russian batteries, in the Turkish despatch-boat Reithymo, was described last week.

#### TORPEDO NETTING FOR SHIPS.

Our Illustration represents H.M.S. Thunderer, fitted with the netting suspended around her hull for her protection against marine torpedoes, upon which novel instruments of warfare something was said in our last. The application of this netting was merely an experimental demonstration. The Thunderer, which is a double-screw ironclad turret-ship, carrying four big guns, was commissioned at Portsmouth on Tuesday week by Captain J. G. Wilson, with a crew of 130 men. She is under orders to join the Channel Squadron, which will assemble on the 28th inst. at Devonport. The Valiant and the Lord Warden are to be added to this squadron, and the Achilles is to take the place of the Resistance.



THE WAR: THE RAILWAY STATION AT RUSTCHUK—INHABITANTS LEAVING WITH THEIR HOUSEHOLD GOODS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



H.M.S. THUNDERER FITTED WITH NETTINGS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST TORPEDOES.



THE WAR: COSSACKS ON THE ROAD FROM GALAZT TO BARBOSCHI.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

The military operations of the Russian army in Roumania, under the command of the Grand Duke Nicholas, have not progressed with much apparent rapidity since our last week's notice of the war recently commenced. The line of advance to the invasion of Bulgaria seems to have been changed; and, while occupying all the left bank of the Lower Danube, from Ibraila (or Brailow) to the Black Sea, threatening to cross over into the Dobrudscha, the Russian forces now move across Moldavia from a point higher up the Pruth than was at first chosen, and descend through Wallachia to Bucharest, but passing on to Giurgevo, on the Danube, where they are being concentrated directly opposite Rustchuk. In the mean time, however, some movements of the Turkish troops on the Danube appear likewise to indicate an intention on the part of the military advisers of the Porte to concentrate a large army at Rustchuk, under the command of Ahmed Eyub Pasha, based upon the fortresses of Schumla and Varna, and having strong reserves at these latter places; while a smaller force, under the orders of Osman Pasha, will remain at Widdin, with reserves stationed at Sofia and Philippopolis. To this end the greater part of the army of Bulgaria, the main body of which was assembled when war was declared, on April 24 last, about Widdin has been moved eastward. Two divisions of infantry, commanded by Adil and Izzel Pasha, six regiments of cavalry, and twelve batteries of artillery were transported down the Danube from Widdin to Rustchuk on flat-bottomed boats towed by Turkish steamers; while two other brigades, under the orders of Tahir and Kharim Pasha, were dispatched to Matchin and Tultscha respectively. According to the best estimate, the troops in the Widdin, or westward quarter of the theatre of war, will amount, when the reserves shall have arrived at Philippopolis and Sofia, to about 59,000 men; but some little time must elapse before the rear troops come up, since the two divisions of which they consist have only recently been brought over to Europe from Syria and Mesopotamia. The strength of the reserve army at Schumla is calculated to be very nearly 40,000 men, while the force assembled at Varna is said to consist of 16,000 territorial militia.

We learn that on Sunday the Turks regularly attacked the port and town of Beket, on the Danube, several raids having previously been made on the place during the last few days by the Bashi-Bazouks. The bombardment lasted some hours, and several houses were burnt, as well as a number of grain-ships lying in the port and in the river Jul. Five of the vessels destroyed are said to have been British. Neither Beket nor Oltenitza, which was shelled on Sunday, are garrisoned. It is stated, also, that on Sunday afternoon the Turks bombarded Braila, and a shell fell into the station just before the arrival of the train conveying the Grand Duke Nicholas. The shell did not, however, explode, and this has been the case with many which have fallen at Reni and Braila.

The Roumanian forces on the Danube, without an express declaration of war, or avowed active alliance with Russia, are involved in actual hostilities against the Turks. This took place at Kalafat, opposite the Turkish fortress of Widdin. The artillery conflict there was commenced by the Turks. There are two versions of the way in which the affair was brought on, but they differ only in the number of shots fired by the Turkish batteries. Before the Roumanians replied, the Turkish shells, as before observed, did not explode, with one exception, and did no material damage to Kalafat; but the Roumanians assert that they set Widdin on fire, and that part of the town near the river was burnt. Shells have been sent from here to Kalafat, especially designed to produce great effect among the wooden houses of Widdin. The ruling Prince of Roumania, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, in reply to an address of his Senate, has announced the participation of that Government in the war, giving these reasons for it:—"Without any provocation our villages on the Danube have been pillaged and burnt, and the inhabitants frightened from their homes. Our commerce on the river is ruined by Turkish gun-boats seizing vessels without any regard to the flags they carry. Open towns are bombarded. Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians have invaded our territory. Under all these unfortunate circumstances, it is evident that we are compelled to resort to force to prevent further devastations of our territory. We are confident that our young army will prove itself worthy of the reputation enjoyed by its ancestors in defending the cause of the Christians in the East." The Roumanian troops, under the command of Prince Charles, will form a wing of the Russian army.

The Turkish Government has declared a blockade of the whole Russian coast of the Black Sea and of the navigation of the Danube. The commerce of Odessa is stopped, and it is said that 40,000 inhabitants have left that city.

On Monday the Emperor of Russia returned to St. Petersburg, and met with a very cordial reception. At night the city was illuminated. On Wednesday the Czar received a deputation of the Municipality of St. Petersburg at the Winter Palace, and in reply to an address said he had done his utmost to arrange matters peacefully in order to avoid shedding precious Russian blood and prevent the disturbance of industrial activity in the Empire. "It has pleased the Almighty," the Emperor added, "to mark out for us the path by which our end is to be attained. Let us trust in the grace of God."

Our Special Artists contribute to this number several interesting Sketches of the incidents of this war in the provinces on both sides of the Danube. The scene at the Rustchuk railway station, crowded with fugitives from the neighbouring towns, who are much encumbered with their luggage of household furniture, stores, and wearing apparel, bears witness to the sad disturbance of peaceable families in that country, at the approach of the liberating Russian army. There is an illustration, also, of the Russian battery of field-guns commanding the Danube at the mouth of the Pruth, some miles below Galatz; and one of the Cossacks marching to occupy the Barboschi bridge over the Sereth, above that town, which was a position of great value at the outset of the campaign. Our Special Artist in that quarter has amused himself by delineating his own first meeting with a detachment of Cossacks, who showed him their lances and pistols, and behaved with much civility to the English traveller. The march of another column of Russian troops on the Bessarabian frontier, between Chotim and Liptschany, is a specimen of the manner in which the late military movements have been performed. On the Turkish side there is a scene of the enlistment of volunteers, which is quite in the spirit of the times. A view of Cape Kalagria, on the Bay of Varna, will perhaps be rendered more interesting by the movements of the Turkish fleet.

The medals awarded to the officers and crews of her Majesty's ships Alert and Discovery, and the Pandora, for services in the Arctic expedition are in course of distribution.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a meeting at 10, Adelphi-terrace on Monday evening—Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair. After the election of Dr. Robinson, F.R.S., director of the Armagh Observatory, and several other members, a paper on the Indestructibility of Matter, by Professor Challis, F.R.S., was read.—Mr. Isaac Taylor's paper on the History of Alphabets will be taken in June.

## THE WAR IN ASIA.

The official Russian military journal gives the following account of the Asiatic theatre of war and the operations hitherto carried out both in Asia and Europe, which will be more easily understood by the aid of our Maps:—

"The general character of the country bordering upon our Trans-Caucasian Provinces is that of a mountainous land, of which the hills are high and steep, but the valleys are wide and favour military movements. There are numerous carriage roads, but they are in a bad condition, especially in spring, at the rainy season, and in autumn. Every now and then military requirements and the wish to secure the transit of commerce have caused the Turks to do something for the roads; but, in most instances, the impulse had to be given by European Governments. The carriage roads require frequent repair. The principal roads connecting the vilayet of Erzeroum with our Trans-Caucasian Provinces are these:—First, from Alexandropol, three roads lead to Kars by way of Arpa Chai, the border post. Branching out from Molla Musa, one of these roads proceeds to Tichnis and Hadji Vali; the second to Kisil Tchechuchakh and Kurak Dara; while the third and most northerly goes to Mekus. Our troops marched along the two former roads, these being comparatively easy and passable at the present time of the year; the last road to Mekus is well provided with grass, but circuitous. In addition to these, there are two more roads connected with those enumerated. The distance from Alexandropol to Kara is seventy versts. Secondly, from the province of Erivan three roads lead to Bayazid. Of these, two are carriage roads, repaired by our Erivan detachment in 1854, while the third is fit only for horses. The first road goes from the village of Igdir to the post of Orgoff, then ascends the Tchangil ridge, and, passing by a sweet-water lake, reaches the Kurd village of Kurabulach. Thence it proceeds along the western side of the Lake Baigel, crosses the river Garnaux Tchai, and terminates at Bayazid. The second road goes from the village of Tchachtche, in the province of Erivan, twenty versts northwest of the Orgoff post, through the pass of Karavan Sarai, and the valley of the Balik Tchai. It then makes for Diadin, situate on the great transit road from Erzeroum to Bayazid, and further west reaches Bayazid. This pass is not so high as the preceding one, but has no water at first; at the rainy season, too, the valley of the Balik Tchai becomes a swamp. The third road is at present only for horses, but may easily be made practicable for carriages. It is south from our port of Abasgel, and, ascending the pass of the same name, proceeds to the monastery of Surpu Oganes, west of Diadin. Bayazid is 135 versts from a river. Thirdly, from Akhazik to Ardahan there is but one carriage road. It accompanies the right bank of the river Dozchoff Tchai from the village of Ker, ascends in zigzags the ridge Souk Pugar, passes along Mount Ulgar, and descends to Ardahan. Two mule-tracks likewise cross the Souk Pugar. The road runs through the village of Kanardel, and, crossing the hills of Ardjan and the river Kara Tchai, descends to Ardahan. The clay hills of Ardjan are a serious obstacle along this road at the rainy season. At a distance of about ninety versts from Osurget to Batoum there are two roads—one a carriage road along the shore by the fortress of Ziche Dsiri, the other a mule-track by Kobuleti and the fortress of Tchuruksu. Besides these, there is another difficult mule-track from Akhazik to Batoum through Chul. The distance is about fifty versts.

"These are the roads trodden by our troops on crossing the frontier. Another important communication leads from Kars to Erzeroum, and forms the trunk-road of all Armenia. The road from Kars to Erzeroum, a distance of about 200 versts, goes by the village of Kotanli; and, having ascended the Saganlung ridge, proceeds to Meshinkert, Khorasan, Ardost, Kuprekei, and Hassan Kale, and further on to Erzeroum. That portion of the road which crosses the Saganlung was made by our troops in 1829, but requires considerable repair now. The most troublesome parts are the ascent to the River Kara Dere, a tributary of the Araxes. Although this road is habitually used by the carriages travelling between Alexandropol and Erzeroum, it is very troublesome to pass, especially in spring. In this locality our troops may be detained both by the impracticability of the road and the facilities given to the enemy by the ravines of the Saganlung. Another road connecting Kars with Erzeroum skirts the spur of the Saganlung at Yeni Keff, but this is very steep, and though, perhaps, a means of turning the enemy's flank on the Saganlung, will prove very troublesome. Erzeroum, towards which all the roads of the vilayet converge, is a strategical point of the greatest importance. Thence the only macadamised road in the country, 280 versts long, runs to Trebizond. A small portion of this road, near Trebizond, was constructed by French engineers, the rest by the Turks. The total expense was 1,705,000 roubles, or 6087 roubles the verst. The road is well laid down, but has this disadvantage that it is liable to be flooded and ruined in the rainy season by the water from the adjacent hills. In winter also immense quantities of snow accumulate on the Kop Dag ridge and Zigan Dag ridge, which have to be cleared away by the travellers. The road, however, notwithstanding all this, is passable during the whole of the year. Other roads from Erzeroum proceed first, to Bayazid, and further on to Tabreez, in Persia (about 280 versts); secondly, through Khinis and Mush to Bitlis; thirdly, to Erzindjan; and, fourthly, to Kars, Olti, &c. There is postal communication between Erzeroum and Trebizond; but the Turks, true to their old habits, prefer sending letters by special couriers. Telegraph lines connect Erzeroum with Erzindyan and Trebizond; with Sevas and Constantinople; Kars, Mush, Bitlis, Van, and Bayazid. The total length of the telegraph-wires in the vilayet is 900 versts.

"As regards Batoum, this is a little town with an excellent harbour, the Bay of Batoum being inclosed east and south by high mountains, and protected on the west by hillocks pierced by the River Tchurukhsu. On these hills stands the axis of the bay, going from north-east to south-west. The water is calm, whichever way the wind blows. It is deep enough for the largest vessels to get close to the fortifications of Batoum, both towards the sea and the mainland. For this purpose the coast population of Asia Minor were compelled to work on the redoubts last year. The new fortifications are towards the west, south, and east. The enemy, in attacking Batoum, may occupy commanding positions on the hills rising in terraces near the town. A macadamised road from Batoum to Ardahan and Kars is in course of construction, and was to have been finished last year. According to the latest intelligence thirty-four battalions of infantry, with thirty guns, were stationed at and near Batoum at the beginning of the war. Of these, six battalions were at Batoum, fourteen battalions and six guns at Tzikhesdshi, and six battalions, with eighteen guns, at Tchurukhsu. The Kars corps, together with the garrison of the town and the reserve at Erzeroum and Olti, consists of sixty-eight battalions, thirty squadrons, and 160 guns. Of these, twenty-four battalions, six squadrons, and eighteen guns are stationed at Kars and east of Kars; ten battalions, two squadrons, and thirty guns are at Ardahan; two battalions are at Olti; and thirteen battalions, two squadrons, and seventy guns at Erzeroum. Eight battalions of the Kars garrison have

just left for Erzeroum. Small detachments are distributed over the remaining portion of Asia Minor.

"The following is a succinct account of the operations hitherto carried out:—Immediately after the Imperial manifesto of April 24 our troops in Europe and Asia crossed the Turkish frontiers. The principal échelons of our European army crossed the frontier at Leovo, Beshtamach, and Kubea, and marched into the interior, a detachment of infantry on our left wing making seventy versts in twenty-four hours, while the accompanying cavalry performed one hundred versts in the same time. On April 25 they occupied Reni, Galatz, Brailoff, and the bridge over the Sereth at Barbosch. Fresh échelons coming up, Ismail and Kilia, on the Lower Danube, were taken possession of. Our troops thus anticipated the Turks in garrisoning Galatz, the great railway centre of Roumania—a circumstance which will not a little facilitate the concentration of our army and the transport of our baggage and train. The last few days some difficulty has been experienced in crossing the Pruth, in consequence of the inundation at Leovo. The advance of the columns entering the Principality at other points, as well as in the Principality itself, has been uninterrupted. The Roumanian population has everywhere joyously welcomed our troops. The Turks have undertaken no offensive operations. Only in the night of May 3 two Turkish ironclads exchanged a few shots with our field artillery at Brailoff.

"Simultaneously with these movements, our Caucasian troops crossed the Asiatic frontier of Turkey in three columns. The main force, coming from Alexandropol, marched upon Kars; the Rion detachment marched upon Batoum; and the Erivan detachment upon Bayazid. The Alexandropol corps, under the command of Adjutant-General Loris Melikoff, entered Turkish territory in two columns, and, taking the Turkish outposts prisoners, on the same day reached Molla Musa and Bash Shuragel. On April 27 the greater part of the corps crossed the River Kars Tchai, and passed the night at Kuruk Dara, Hadshi Vali, and Subtan. On the 29th the corps reached Zaim and Angi Keff, dispatching twenty-seven squadrons and sotnias, with sixteen guns, to cut off the communication between Kars and Erzeroum. This cavalry, under the command of Major-General Tchavchvadse, in their successful reconnoitring on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, destroyed the telegraph between Kars and Erzeroum, and pursued a Turkish detachment of eight battalions marching from Kars to Erzeroum, and commanded, as the prisoners told us, by Mukhtar Pasha himself. To support the cavalry General Loris Melikoff ordered twelve battalions of grenadiers, without knapsacks, accompanied by forty guns and five sotnias, to turn the flank of the enemy at Kars, and proceed rapidly to Visinkoff. At the same time eight Turkish battalions sallied forth from Kars, and, with some artillery, took up a position under cover of the fortress guns. The artillery which accompanied our cavalry, opening fire, dismounted a Turkish cannon. After this engagement, General Loris Melikoff, leaving the cavalry at Visinkoff, and with his remaining forces, returned on May 1 to his former camp at Zaim. The population everywhere showed the most friendly disposition towards our troops. There was no resistance or opposition whatever. On April 24 a recently levied squadron of Karapapachs, with their colours, begged permission to enter the Russian service. All the irregular cavalry of the district either joins our forces or disperses.

"The troops of the Rion detachment, under the command of Lieutenant-General Oklobjio, marched upon Batoum in two columns. The left-hand column, under the command of Major-General Denibekoff, made for Muchastir, while the other, under General Scheremetieff, proceeded along the Atchmarum road. On April 25 the left-hand column, after a serious engagement, took the camp of Muchastir, and on the 26th fortified this strong position. The other column marched the Atchwaum road, and likewise had an engagement with the enemy. Our loss on the 25th amounted to thirty wounded, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Muscheloff, the commander of the sixth battery of the 41st Artillery Brigade.

"The troops of the Erivan detachment, under the command of General Tergukassoff, on the morning of April 30, reached Bayazid, and occupied the town and citadel. The Turkish garrison, 1700 strong, hastily withdrew to the Allah Dagh hills when our troops approached the place."

Telegraphic intelligence to the 8th inst. states that some skirmishing, has taken place between the Russian and the Turkish forces in Asia.

## THE FORTRESS OF KARS.

Our Extra Supplement for this week is a view of that celebrated fortress in Asiatic Turkey, near the Russian frontier, which is again to be attacked by the forces of its powerful neighbour, and which has actually fallen into Russian hands in two former wars. In the war of 1829 both Kars and Erzeroum were speedily captured by General Paskiewitch; but in the war of 1854 and 1855, as our readers must well remember, Kars was defended with heroic fortitude and perseverance by its Turkish garrison under the command of General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, assisted by Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, and other English officers, with the support of a body of troops under the Hungarian Generals Kmety and Guyon, who had accepted commissions in the Turkish army. The siege was protracted from the middle of June, 1855, to the end of November, when the brave defenders of Kars, after inflicting many a severe repulse on their enemy, were compelled by famine to surrender to General Mouravieff, being disappointed of the promised relief from the armies of Omer Pasha and Selim Pasha, the former at Soukhoun Kaleh, the latter at Erzeroum, by whose timely arrival Kars would no doubt have been saved. Dr. Humphry Sandwith, a medical gentleman well known by his more recent efforts to benefit the distressed populations of Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria, was present throughout the siege of Kars, acting as Inspector of the Military Hospitals there and at Erzeroum; and he wrote an interesting narrative, published in 1856, of the circumstances of that memorable struggle, and of his personal experiences in the Turkish provinces of Armenia and Lazistan. We would suggest to the author and to his publisher, Mr. Murray, that a new edition of this volume should be produced without delay, for its perusal at the present moment is most desirable. Some points of topographical description may here be noticed, as borrowed from Dr. Sandwith, to furnish a little commentary upon the view of Kars, with the two maps of the seat of war in Asia, and the country around Kars, which are this week presented to our readers.

The two fortified seaports of Trebizond and Batoum, on the south-east coast of the Black Sea, together with the two inland towns and fortresses of Erzeroum and Kars, form a notable Quadrilateral, covering the greater part of Armenia and Lazistan. Each of the four sides of the space between these fortresses is rather more than a hundred miles in length; the precise distances being—from Trebizond to Erzeroum, in a south-east direction, 120 miles; from Trebizond to Batoum, north-east along the seashore, 108 miles; from Erzeroum to

Kars, likewise north-east, but in a line through the interior, about one hundred miles, and the distance from Batoum to Kars is somewhat greater. Trebizond is the seaport of Erzeroum, as Batoum is the maritime gate of the Kars district, which is a portion of the large province of Erzeroum.

"The fortress of Kars," says Dr. Sandwith, "is a most picturesque model of a feudal stronghold. Built on a craggy rock, which rises abruptly at the entrance of a deep gully, it commands the whole city, and its grey old walls seem to blend with the scarped rock and precipices on which it is built. At the foot of its rocky foundations, the Kars Chai, a brawling mountain river, crossed by an ancient stone bridge, rushes over its stony bed. A curious circular tower or tomb stands near the castle, and fine remains of Persian architecture rise from amidst this city of mud huts. The domestic architecture of Kars scarcely differs from that of Erzeroum, except that good houses are even less frequent here. The houses of the lower classes, that is to say, nine tenths of the inhabitants, are constructed of mud, with a mud floor, the roof only being composed of wooden rafters. Here, during a long winter, a poor family will be huddled together, crouched over a charcoal brazier, or a hole filled with burning 'tezek,' or dried cowdung. Instead of windows, there are holes covered with greased paper. The better class of Armenian houses, built of stone, with their very windows, have a most gloomy aspect. You enter by a low door, and find yourself in a stone passage. On your right is a door which opens into a stable; on your left are sundry odd-looking rooms, such as kitchens and pantries, all excessively cold and damp. A stair on your left leads you into the upper rooms. All these apartments are built side by side, like so many independent houses; and each has a roof of its own, so that when you step outside you find a separate roof for each room, the lower ones leading to the upper by stone steps. In the spring of the year the whole population of the city, chiefly women and children, bring out their cushions and mattresses and sun themselves on these roofs. You can walk along the terraces from house to house over the town. The interior of the rooms is often gaily decorated with painted roofs, which, though curious, are utterly wanting in artistic taste. A native room contains but little furniture; a carpet and a sofa are, strictly speaking, the whole of it; but the wealthier Christians, and some of the Turks, have latterly adopted much of European luxury, and it is not unfrequent now to find chairs and tables. Moreover, the very recent introduction of glass windows has much increased the comfort and healthiness of the houses. But the streets of Kars are narrow and dirty, and the people sordid in appearance. It is a true Asiatic town, in all its picturesque squalor. The bazaar is just the same as in every other town of Asia Minor; each shop is opened by raising a large board which covers the whole apartment, and here squats the owner of a very paltry stock of goods, the price of which accords with the quality. It is scarcely necessary to describe minutely this Asiatic style of shop, which is the same from the Danube to the Tigris."

Dr. Sandwith also gives a description of the position of the fortifications constructed by Colonel Lake for the defence of this town:—"Kars, I must repeat, is situated under a precipitous rocky range of hills, in some parts quite impassable for artillery; but there are in some places rocky roads where an active country horse can clamber up and down. This range of hills runs nearly east and west. The western extremity is an easy ascent, a sort of mamezon, called Tahmasp; the eastern extremity is called Karadagh, very rocky and difficult of access. Tahmasp is about two miles distant from the town, Karadagh about a mile. The range of hills is bisected by a deep gorge, through which flows a river, and over this river are four or five bridges, the most important having been thrown across by Colonel Lake. On the south of Kars a fine level plain stretches away for many miles, till it is interrupted by a range of easy sloping heights. Colonel Lake's great care had been to fortify the heights which on most sides command the city. The year before, however, General Williams had planned and commenced several works, and some few open works existed before his advent. On the most commanding position, on the west of Kars, the Colonel had constructed a formidable closed fort, on the site of an open work which had existed years before, under the name of Veli Pasha Tabia. Inside this was a block-house, so protected by earth as to be bomb-proof. This Veli Pasha Tabia, or Fort Lake, was justly looked upon with pride by our engineer. It was armed with four heavy guns, 36-pounders, besides as many more of lighter calibre. The extent of country it commanded made it formidable in the extreme; in short, it was the key of the whole northern position, and the Colonel told me that, if the Russians ever took this, the capture of Kars was certain. Breastworks stretched away from this fort eastward to the gorge, a distance of about a mile and a half; and these lines were interrupted by two or three strong and closed redoubts. At the extremity of the gorge was a redoubt, called Teesdale Tabia, which that young officer had planned the year before; but this was open on the east, so as to be commanded by a fort on the opposite side of the gorge, called Arab Tabia; and this latter was again commanded by the eastern forts of Karadagh. I have thus given a hasty sketch of the northern defences of Kars; these were united to the works on the plain by breastworks and redoubts, placed in the most commanding positions. A space of ground, much too large for our small force to defend, had to be inclosed on the plain by forts and breastworks; but the area was necessarily too extended, for all the commanding positions within a certain range must be occupied by our defences or left to the enemy."

Such was the fortress of Kars in 1855, with a Turkish force of 15,000 regulars, and two or three thousand Bashi-Bazouks, Arabs, Lazi, and Circassians of Daghestan, and volunteers from among the townsfolk. The Armenian population, generally, were in favour of Russia, and lent the invading army whatever aid they secretly could. The Russian army besieging Kars amounted to 40,000 excellent troops; but every assault upon the forts and outworks above described by Dr. Sandwith proved a signal failure. In the sanguinary conflict of Sept. 29, which raged seven hours and a half, chiefly at the position of Tahmasp, 6300 Russians were left dead on the ground, and were buried next day by order of the English commander. Captain Thompson and Major Teesdale performed great feats of personal valour in that obstinate fight, while the artillery, directed by Colonel Lake, was plied with terrible effect. But very soon, and during the month of October, the strength of the garrison was greatly reduced by starvation and disease. The cholera destroyed more than a thousand of the Turkish troops. There was no more beef, mutton, or even horseflesh, or any kind of animal food; they were put on daily rations of eleven and nine ounces of bread, with a little thin soup or porridge of flour; they ate all sorts of herbs, roots, and grass. The hospitals were full of sick and wounded, dying at the rate of a hundred a day. But it was not till Nov. 25, having got a message from Mr. Brant, the British Consul at Erzeroum, that the Turkish Generals would not advance to their relief, the defenders of Kars, General Fenwick Williams and his comrades, negotiated for a capitulation. It was arranged upon the most honourable

terms, the garrison piling arms in camp, and marching out with their music and colours, to surrender themselves prisoners of war. General Mouravieff expressed his admiration of "the noble and devoted courage" which they had shown, and allowed the officers to keep their swords, as a token of his respect for them. We feel much pleasure in recalling to mind this famous episode of the war twenty-two years ago, which makes the fortress of Kars so interesting to our countrymen.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Colonel Ellis, Lord Suffield, and Mr. Owen, inspected the foundations of the Paris Universal Exhibition building last Saturday. He was received by M. Teisserenc de Bort, the Minister of Public Works, and M. Krantz, the Chief Commissioner of the Exhibition. His Royal Highness left for England on the following day.

M. Jules Simon made his promised statement in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week relative to the policy of his Government towards the Ultramontane party. In the course of his speech he said that if articles attacking foreign Governments were published in any of the newspapers the writers themselves were solely responsible, and neither the Government nor any political party could be held answerable for what was published. The Government would not tolerate any attack on the Catholic religion, and would protect the rights and liberty of Catholics. It sincerely respected the Catholic religion. He cited several facts to show that Catholicism now enjoyed more liberty in France than at any previous time. Passing then to the more immediate subject of the interpellation, the Minister pointed out that a distinction existed between the Catholic clubs, which were tolerated by the Government as long as they observed their statutes, and the Catholic committees, which had formidable ramifications. He explained the action of the Government which had interdicted these committees, prohibited preaching by the laity, and declared the act of using degrees conferred by the Chancellor of the Catholic Faculty of Lille punishable by the Señal laws, because it was contrary to the Concordat. M. Jules Simon proceeded to state that the Catholic petitions and the demonstration made by the Bishop of Nevers were based upon a fiction—namely, that the Pope was a prisoner in the Vatican. He condemned the petition as an interference in the internal affairs of a neighbouring country, and concluded by proclaiming the settled resolve of the Government to ensure respect for the laws of the country by all parties. On the following day M. Gambetta made a stirring speech upon the conduct of the clergy. M. Jules Simon repudiated the insinuation thrown out against him by a Church journal, and ultimately a resolution, censuring Ultramontane manoeuvres as dangerous to the peace of the country, was carried by 361 votes against 121. On Tuesday the Bonapartists made a series of attacks upon M. Jules Simon, which led to a good deal of uproar. The Premier was twice accused of having once belonged to the International Society, a charge which he called an absurd imputation. The business nominally before the Chamber was the Municipal Organisation Bill, but not much progress appears to have been made with it, and the House at its rising adjourned to Friday.

M. Durand (Republican) has been elected Deputy for St. Malo by 7347 votes, against 4975 for M. de Kerloguen (Legitimist).

At the sitting of the Academy on Thursday week—M. Alexandre Dumas in the chair—M. Boissier, Chancellor, presented his report in the name of the committee appointed for the competition for the prize of philology founded by M. Archon-Despereuses. The prize was unanimously awarded to M. Adolphe Regnier, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and director of the collection of the "Grands Ecrivains de France," which has now reached its sixtieth volume. The election to the chair vacated by the death of M. Autran is fixed for June 7.

Monday's *Journal Officiel* publishes a note by which strict neutrality is enjoined upon all French subjects at home and abroad during the present war.

### SPAIN.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs made a speech in the Senate on Saturday opposing an amendment which had been moved to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne demanding that the Government should support the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. The Minister pointed out that it did not become Spain to interfere in questions which did not come within her province and which affected nations allied with her. The Catholic party subsequently withdrew the amendment, the Government being, however, at the same time, requested to adopt the most suitable means for securing for the Pope complete and real independence.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate, the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was approved by 135 votes against five.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday Señor Gimazo, a member of the Opposition, attacked the treaty with Germany and England, to which Señor Silvela, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Señor Collantes, the Minister of Justice, replied, defending the Protocol signed in April, and declaring that by that treaty the Spanish sovereignty over the Sulu Archipelago was recognised and liberty of foreign commerce tolerated with places not actually occupied by Spain.

A Royal decree has been promulgated completely assimilating the Basque Provinces to the rest of Spain.

### ITALY.

The Senate has thrown out the Clerical Abuses Bill by a majority of thirteen, the numbers being 92 in favour of the bill and 105 against. The clerical journals of Rome are said to be jubilant at the rejection of the bill. Cardinal Simeoni informed the Pope at once, who said "Thank God!"

Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta and ex-King of Spain, has sent the Pope a magnificent chalice, richly ornamented with precious stones, accompanied by an autograph letter, in which the Prince begs his Holiness to accept the present as an offering of a devoted son and sincere Catholic, and asks him to offer up a prayer for the repose of the soul of his deceased wife. According to the Roman correspondent of the *Times*, the Pope, on receiving the chalice and letter, was moved to tears, and exclaimed, "This is the greatest consolation which I have experienced in these moments. This gift, because of its donor, is the most precious I have received." Although the chalice, which is valued at 12,000*l.*, reaches the Pope at this moment, it has not been sent as a jubilee present, but in fulfilment of a request made by the late Duchess to her husband.

The Pope on Sunday received 4000 pilgrims. Those from Clermont presented him with golden keys worth 900*l.* and those from Amiens with 70,000. Headed by the Duke of Norfolk, the English pilgrims arrived in Rome on Tuesday. His Holiness received the pilgrims from Corsica the same day.

### GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Strasburg last Saturday morning. Before his departure his Majesty expressed himself highly gratified at the reception he had met with. He arrived

at Hagenau the same morning. Every preparation had been made for his Majesty's reception, the town and the railway station being decorated with flags and loyal devices. After reviewing the troops stationed there, his Majesty proceeded on his journey to Bitsch. The Emperor William reached Metz on Sunday evening. The cathedral was illuminated in his honour, and at four the next morning it took fire, apparently from some oversight connected with the illumination. The Emperor, the Crown Prince, Marshal von Moltke, and the Bishop of Metz hurried to the square on the alarm being given. The roof is totally destroyed. The German Emperor visited the battle-fields round Metz. At Gravelotte he went into the cottage which he occupied on the night of Aug. 18, 1870, and spent some time in the room where he indited his despatch of victory. The Emperor also went over the farmhouse where he spent part of Aug. 18, 1870, and inspected the German positions between Gravelotte and St. Privat, making a détour to reach them without passing over French soil. On Tuesday the Emperor visited Thionville and Fort Frederic Charles.

The session of the German Parliament was closed on Thursday week. There was no speech, and the members separated after giving three cheers for the Emperor.

The German squadron, consisting of the ironclads Preussen, Kaiser, Deutschland, Friedrich Karl, and the despatch-boat Falke, which has been put in commission, will assemble on the 28th inst., under the command of Rear-Admiral Batsch. The manoeuvres will be conducted for the present in home waters, but will probably be continued later in the Mediterranean.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Statements as to the policy of the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet were made yesterday week in identical terms by Baron Lasser, in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, and by Herr Tisza, in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, in reply to the interpellations which were addressed to them. Both Ministers stated that the Government had devoted its efforts to the maintenance of peace, and when that became impossible to localise the war. It had not made any military preparations, and would not charge the public expenditure with a purposeless mobilisation, as, while fully recognising its responsibility, it looked forward with confidence to the course of events.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, on Wednesday, Herr Tisza, in reply to an interpellation of Herr Sommsich regarding the navigation of the Danube, said that the neutrality of the Danube had never been expressly declared. Only the principle of free navigation on the river had been accepted, and therefore the interference of neutral Powers in the dispositions of belligerents would be impracticable as long as those measures were permitted by international law. As, however, the Government were fully alive to its mission to use every exertion to prevent the restriction of navigation in regard to time and distance beyond the bounds of positive necessity, the common Ministry for Foreign Affairs, even before the interpellation was announced, had taken suitable steps at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, whence they expected a reassuring reply.

### AMERICA.

Last Saturday the President issued a proclamation convening an extra Session of Congress for Oct. 15.

The War Department has ordered the discharge of 2500 soldiers; thus reducing the United States army to 25,000 men.

Thirteen hundred more Indians have surrendered to the United States authorities.

### THE CAPE COLONIES.

The expected annexation of the Transvaal Republic to the British Empire has taken place. Sir Theophilus Shepstone proclaimed the country British territory on April 12. President Burgers issued a protest against the annexation, but at the same time counselled peaceable submission. It is stated that Dr. Jorrison and Mr. Paul Kruger, two leading men in the Transvaal, will proceed to Europe and America for the purpose of protesting to the Powers which have recognised the Republic. A body of British troops had arrived in the Transvaal. The Cape Ministry has agreed to incorporate Griqualand West with the Cape Colony. By the annexation of the Transvaal, an area of 114,360 square miles, with a population of nearly half a million, of whom about seven per cent are whites, is added to her Majesty's dominions.

### AUSTRALIA.

We have papers from Melbourne by the Overland Mail to March 22. The political news chiefly relates to the preparations for the general election which was to be held in April. The movement begun by Bishop Moorhouse, soon after his arrival, for the erection of a Church of England cathedral in Melbourne has been taken up with considerable heartiness, and the subscription-list amounted to £8870. The *Argus* says that the Bishop, who has contributed £500 to the cathedral fund, has entered upon his duties with great earnestness and vigour, and has created everywhere a highly favourable impression. Dr. Polding, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, died on March 21, at the age of eighty-three. He was appointed a Roman Catholic chaplain for New South Wales by Lord Aberdeen in 1835, and arrived in Sydney in September of that year. In 1841 Dr. Polding went to Europe, and in the following year was raised by Gregory XVI. to the newly-established archiepiscopal see of Sydney. During his last illness he was visited by the Bishop of Sydney, Dr. Barker, and other Protestant clergymen.

Mr. Arthur Blyth, the agent-general for South Australia, has received the following telegram from the Government of South Australia, dated Adelaide, the 8th inst.:—"A sixty-ounce nugget has been found in the northern territory. The season is the best ever known, occasioning greatly-increased tillage of agricultural lands. The Echunga gold-fields are doing well. Wheat, 7s. 7d. per bushel."

Messrs. Lawrence, Clark, and Co., as agents for the Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company, have received an intimation from the agent-general for New Zealand to the effect that the Post Office have arranged for the dispatch of the New Zealand and New South Wales mails on the 31st inst. by a steamer of the White Star line.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg, from Tashkend, that the mission under Staff Captain Kuroperkin arrived at Kashgar on Nov. 7, 1876, and left again on Dec. 3. It passed the fortification of Maral Baschi, and the towns of Aksa and Kucha, and arrived on Jan. 25 at Kurnja, where it was received by Yakoob Beg. The expedition started on its return journey on Feb. 18, and arrived at Tashkend April 13.

The *Morning Post* is informed that the Chinese Government have agreed with the Shanghai and Woosung Railway that the railway shall be worked by the company for one year, and that at the expiration of that time the line shall become the property of the Chinese Government on payment of a sum of 265,000 taels, of which the Government has already remitted the first instalment. The Chinese Government, as well as the Chinese public, are so pleased with the railway, now that it has been seen in operation, that efforts are about to be made by the Government to establish railways in other parts of the empire, and notably in the Island of Formosa, where valuable deposits of coal and petroleum exist.



THE WAR: A RUSSIAN COLUMN ON THE MARCH FROM CHOTIM TO LIPTSCHANY.  
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE WAR: CAPE KALAGRIA, BAY OF VARNA, IN THE BLACK SEA.

## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

Questions and conversations in the Upper House, as well as in the Lower House, have exemplified afresh the diverse complications which neutral Governments have had gravey to consider since the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey. Yesterday week Earl Delawarr questioned the Foreign Secretary as to whether the maritime Powers of Europe had guaranteed the neutrality of the Suez Canal. The Earl of Derby replied that no international act of the kind alluded to was in existence, but added "that the maintenance of an uninterrupted passage through the canal is an English interest of the highest importance, and one which we shall assuredly feel it to be our duty not to neglect." The same question cropped up again on Monday, after the Earl of Carnarvon had informed Lord Kimberley that, from a telegram he had received from Sir Bartle Frere, there was little doubt that the news was true that the Transvaal in South Africa had been transferred to British protection by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. Lord Waveneys feared that the first shot fired in the Mediterranean would be the signal for all the pirates of the Levant to begin operations on their own account. His Lordship, as a matter of form, moved for an address to the Queen praying her Majesty to invite the maritime States of Europe to co-operate for the purpose of maintaining the security of commerce in the Mediterranean and the seas leading thereto. Lord Derby's reply was reassuring. He thought there was small cause for fear with regard to the pirates; and, as for the Suez Canal, his Lordship did not "apprehend the difficulty and danger on that point in which some people indulge," but he repeated that the Government had the question under their "earnest and anxious consideration, and if it is necessary we shall take steps for the protection of our commerce." With this assurance Lord Waveneys was satisfied, and withdrew his motion. On Tuesday the Duke of Rutland found fault with Lord Derby's despatch in answer to the Russian Circular, said the language against Russia was far too strong, and such as Turkey might consider to be an abrogation of the proclamation of neutrality. His Grace supported his charges by stating that the despatch had occasioned the "greatest consternation at Berlin, Paris, and other capitals of Europe." Challenged by Lord Derby for his authority as to the last statement, the noble Duke mentioned the *Daily News*. Thereupon the Foreign Secretary endeavoured to throw doubt upon the trustworthiness of the telegraphic intelligence of the *Daily News*, and, defending the action of the Government in their reply to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular, said that England might remain neutral in the war and yet consistently protest against the course pursued by Russia. Lord Waveneys having alluded to the popular nature of the St. James's Hall meeting in support of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions, Earl Granville thanked the Duke of Rutland for the views he had expressed, defended the *Daily News* from the slur cast upon it, reminding the noble Earl that the journal in question had well proved the reliability of its sources of information in Turkey last autumn, and suggested that Lord Derby's despatch had been manufactured for home consumption. The Lord Chancellor deprecated both the censure of the Duke of Rutland and the suggestion thrown out by Earl Granville, and the matter then dropped.

The House did not sit on Thursday, it being the Feast of the Ascension.

## COMMONS.

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions has been the engrossing subject of the past week. Without dwelling upon the light preliminary skirmish on this question yesterday week, and without dilating upon the personal matters of purely local interest—which monopolised the rest of the sitting, we may proceed at once to the lively scene which the House presented on Monday evening. Every seat on the floor of the House and in the galleries was occupied. The Prince Imperial and the American Minister were among the distinguished visitors; and Lords Granville, Dudley, and Cardwell were conspicuous among the peers present during the early part of the sitting. The occasion was a great one. Whether the majority of hon. members conducted themselves with the dignity proper to so weighty an occasion may be strongly doubted. To make the course of proceedings plain, the Resolutions of Mr. Gladstone as they were first submitted may here be printed:—

**First:** That this House finds just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint in the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to the despatch written by the Earl of Derby on Sept. 21, 1876, and relating to the massacres in Bulgaria.

**Second:** That until such conduct shall have been essentially changed and guarantees on behalf of the subject populations other than the promises or ostensible measures of the Porte shall have been provided, that Government will be deemed by this House to have lost all claim to receive either the material or the moral support of the British Crown.

**Third:** That in the midst of the complications which exist, and the war which has actually begun, this House earnestly desires the influence of the British Crown in the councils of Europe to be employed with a view to the early and effectual development of local liberty and practical self-government in the disturbed provinces of Turkey by putting an end to the oppression which they now suffer, without the imposition upon them of any other foreign dominion.

**Fourth:** That, bearing in mind the wise and honourable policy of this country in the Protocol of April, 1826, and the Treaty of July, 1827, with respect to Greece, this House furthermore earnestly desires that the influence of the British Crown may be addressed to promoting the concert of the European Powers in exacting from the Ottoman Porte, by their united authority, such changes in the government of Turkey as they may deem to be necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for effectual defence against intrigue, and for the peace of the world.

**Fifth:** That a humble address, setting forth the prayer of this House, according to the tenor of the foregoing resolutions, be prepared and presented to her Majesty.

Hon. members had evidently assembled in large numbers in the full expectation that Mr. Gladstone would deliver battle on the whole of these Resolutions. Great was the surprise expressed, therefore, when the right hon. member for Greenwich, replying to Mr. Trevelyan, followed up the avowal of his readiness to accept a verbal amendment of the second Resolution by the announcement of his willingness to sacrifice the last three Resolutions. Ironical laughter from the Conservatives greeted this declaration, which reconciled the Marquis of Hartington, however, to the motion of Mr. Gladstone. Responding to an appeal from the Leader of the Opposition, Sir J. Lubbock promptly said he would not move the "previous question," but would now willingly support the amended Resolutions. This altered state of affairs gave satisfaction neither to the Treasury Bench nor to a number of members below the gangways on both sides of the House. The Chancellor of the Exchequer excited the Conservative members by some rather personal criticism of the course adopted by Mr. Gladstone, and over two hours were wasted in a fruitless and discreditable wrangle, during which the right hon. member for Greenwich (accused of "childish vacillation of purpose" by that experienced statesman, Mr. Chaplin) thrice explained why he had dropped the last three of his Resolutions. The standing orders having been at length postponed, in spite of a valiant protest on the part of Mr. Bentinck and other congenial souls, Mr. Gladstone was permitted to introduce the expurgated edition of his Resolutions. This he did in a speech at once calm, judicial,

and eloquent, but a speech stoutly maintaining the justice of the Resolutions in their entirety. Briefly put, the speech resolved itself into an elaborate indictment against the inconsistencies of the policy pursued by the Government in the East, and into an earnest recommendation of the adoption of the Resolutions for the keynote of the present and future policy of the Ministry in the East. The right hon. gentleman, who spoke for two hours and a half, and who, in conclusion, solemnly invoked the aid of the Government for the oppressed subjects of the Porte, was rewarded by loud and hearty cheering, again and again renewed. It was the first Resolution only which he formally moved. Sir H. Drummond Wolff, in lieu of moving the "previous question" (of which he as well as Sir J. Lubbock had given notice), submitted the amendment prepared by him at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

That this House declines to entertain any resolution which may embarrass her Majesty's Government in the maintenance of peace and the protection of British interests, without indicating any alternative line of policy.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in support of Mr. Gladstone, laid stress on the fact that the Government had reverted from their humane policy of December last to the so-called traditional policy of England, and called upon the Ministry to state explicitly the contingencies which might call for their active intervention. Mr. Cross, the first member of the Government to reply, made a praiseworthy attempt to be vigorous and clear, but the general effect of his speech was spoilt by a jerkiness of manner and by that dropping of the voice at the end of a sentence which is a not uncommon fault on the part of Parliamentary speakers. In the retrospective part of his speech, the Home Secretary disputed Mr. Gladstone's interpretation of the Treaty of Kainardji; warmly denied more than once that any member of the Cabinet did not share the national feeling of indignation elicited by the lamentable outrages in Bulgaria, and insisted that the Government had strenuously tried to bring about a thorough reform in the Turkish provinces which had been the scene of the outbreaks, but had at the same time endeavoured to preserve the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to that effect had been the instructions given to the Marquis of Salisbury prior to his departure for the Conference. Then came Prince Gortschakoff's Circular and the Russian Protocol, avowedly framed to preserve the concert of the Great Powers; but Russia had presented the Protocol like a pistol to the head of Turkey, and her Majesty's Government felt bound to protest against this action. Now war had broken out, the neutrality of England had been declared. As to the future, the Home Secretary said England had no selfish objects to gain, but the right hon. gentleman seemed to foreshadow a possible course of action of the deepest importance. When he came to deal with what might come to pass, Mr. Cross said in words which deserve to be given verbatim:—

Although our efforts will be directed to prevent that war from spreading, it is impossible for anyone to say where it will stop. There are English interests, there are European interests, there are Indian interests, there are world-wide interests which may be concerned. We do not want additional territory—we want nothing. We wish this war had not broken out. Batoum and other places have been spoken of; but there is the Suez Canal, in which not only England, but the world, is seriously concerned. Why the Suez Canal should be attacked by Russia in any shape I cannot imagine. Whether attacked by Russia or by Turkey, that is a question of not only English, but European interest. It is the road from the West to the East of the world. Take another place in which not simply England but the world is interested. I mean Egypt. Well, what am I to say about the Treaties as to the Straits of the Dardanelles and the possession of Constantinople? Is it necessary for carrying on the war between Russia and Turkey and for the protection of the Christians in Turkey that Constantinople should be either attacked, approached, or occupied? I say "No." These are questions which no country in Europe could regard with indifference; and when I mention them I hope they are so remote that they will not practically arise. But they are questions which must be considered by any British Government, and which any Ministry, even if the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) himself were at the head, would not dare to neglect, or, if it did, the country would very soon send it an answer which it could not mistake.

The Home Secretary ended an able speech by arguing that the Resolutions were purposeless now they had been deprived of their sting, and by saying, in conclusion, on behalf of the Government, that—

They are conscious of their own earnest desire for peace; they are conscious, if need be, of their strength. They have, I hope, the wisdom not to use their strength improperly, and wherever the opportunity may offer to stop this war, to heal these wretched divisions, to improve the condition of these Christian populations in a way which will really improve them—and that way, in my opinion, is not by war—to localise, to minimise, or to wipe away the effects of this war, there the Government will give their services.

The debate, adjourned on the motion of Mr. Childers, was resumed by that right hon. gentleman, who dwelt upon the harshness towards Russia exhibited by Lord Derby's latest despatch to Prince Gortschakoff, and thought the adoption of the Resolutions would do more than anything else to save this country from being dragged into the war. Viscount Sandon defended the Government very much after the fashion of Mr. Cross, as far as the matter of his speech went; and Mr. H. Vivian, Mr. P. Wyndham, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, Mr. Baxter, Lord Eslinton, Mr. Roebuck, the Attorney-General, Mr. Lowe, and Lord John Manners, spoke for or against the motion. The two most notable addresses of the evening were those of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lowe, that of the former trenchantly animadverting on the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone, and strongly defending the Government (to which he has from the first been very kindly disposed); and the speech of Mr. Lowe being a more formidable, because less embittered, argument, throwing all the blame on the Ministry for the failure of European diplomacy to settle the Eastern Question. On the motion of Mr. Mundella, the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

Wednesday afternoon was marked by a series of withdrawals. Mr. Burt withdrew his bill for the extension of the Employers and Workmen's Act to seamen; Sir E. Wilmett withdrew the Homicide Law Amendment Bill, and his County Courts Jurisdiction Extension Bill, which was not unfavourably received by the Attorney-General; Sir C. O'Loghlen withdrew his Bar of England and Ireland Bill, after Mr. Cross had suggested the Benchers of the two countries should confer as to the advisability of English and Irish barristers practising in either country. The irrepressible Mr. Biggar then suffered another defeat, his Irish Voters' Bill being rejected by 125 to 99. Hon. members jaded by recent late sittings have found some consolation in Sir Stafford Northcote's announcement that he hoped the House would be able to adjourn for the Whitsuntide holidays from Thursday, the 17th inst., to the 31st inst.

Another crowded House on Thursday manifested the continued interest felt upon the momentous question that occupied the attention of the people's representatives for three whole days in the present week. How much longer the debate will last it is difficult as yet to say. It is, at all events, an accepted fact that it will not conclude to-night, and an impression now prevails that it will run into the beginning of next week. By general consent, this night is given up, with some few exceptions, to the rank and file of the House, the great chiefs of debate who have not as yet entered the field of action waiting until the closing day of the discussion to enter the lists. Mr. Bourke, in replying to a question put to him by Mr. D. Jenkins, stated that the Government did not contemplate

sending a naval force to the Black Sea, their opinion being that were they to send such a force there they might be subjected to much misrepresentation. No information had reached the Foreign Office as to the inability of the Porte to maintain an efficient blockade of the Black Sea forts. In the absence of Mr. Mundella from illness, the debate on the Eastern Question was resumed by Mr. Courtenay, who confessed that, having looked at Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions with the hope that they would have furnished the means of promoting union amongst the Liberal party, it was with consternation, and even bewilderment, that he found the third and fourth resolutions withdrawn. The right hon. gentleman had undoubtedly delivered a magnificent speech, but by the withdrawal of those resolutions the very purport and object of his speech were lost. Before resuming his seat, the hon. member for Liskeard strongly recommended the adoption by this country of an international action in an alliance with Russia. Mr. Chaplin followed in a remarkably able speech, in which he vindicated the conduct of her Majesty's Ministers in relation to the Eastern Question. It was the duty of England in the present crisis, he maintained, to observe a strict neutrality, and to limit and minimise as far as possible the area of the war, to seek the earliest opportunity of restoring peace, and to abstain from all interference so long as our interests permitted it, whilst preserving an attitude of armed preparation, with the fixed determination that Russia should never set foot in Constantinople whilst we had a man or a gun to defend it, and to keep open the highway to India, even if we had to sweep the Mediterranean in order to effect it. The debate was continued up to a late hour of the night.

The Chester Cup was won on Wednesday by Mr. F. Gretton's Pageant, Mr. Baltazzi's John Day being second, and Lord Rosebery's Snail third.

Two special cots have been established by means of children's pence at the Convalescent Home at Margate, a branch of the Victoria Hospital for Children at Chelsea—one by the children of Kensington, at the suggestion of Mrs. Darling, to be called the "Kensington Cot;" the second by the boys of the Duke of York's School, at the suggestion of the Rev. Hugh Haleatt, chaplain to that school and honorary chaplain to the hospital, to be called the "Royal Military Asylum Cot."

At the weekly meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday a resolution was passed empowering head teachers to inflict immediate corporal punishment in exceptional cases, but obliging them to make a special report of each case, giving in full the reasons for departing from the ordinary rule of the board. A communication was received from the Home Secretary intimating the conditions upon which he would sanction the establishment of an industrial school training-ship on the Thames, and the board resolved to accept the terms.

The Prince of Wales presided on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, at the jubilee dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum. Among the company were Earl Granville, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Bradford, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Guildford, Bishop Piers Cloughton, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., and several other members of the House of Commons. The Prince of Wales, in acknowledging the toast of his health, said:—"During the last three or four days I have, I suppose, received as many as two hundred petitions from large bodies of persons in different parts of the United Kingdom begging me on no account to be present this evening. Of course I do not wish in any way to disparage those temperance societies, which, no doubt, have excellent objects in view; but I think that this time they have rather overshot the mark, because the object of the meeting to-night is not to encourage a love of drink, but to support a good and excellent charity. I can only say that I am sure all here will agree with me that no one had at heart the interest of all persons in his adopted country more than my lamented father had, and I feel perfectly convinced that he would never have been a patron of this society unless he felt certain that it was one which was likely to do good and was deserving his support." The subscriptions amounted to £5000, including 100 guineas from the Prince of Wales.

The May Meetings on Thursday week included the London City Mission, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and the Sunday School Union. Yesterday week the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Church Building Society; and the other meetings were those of the Religious Tract Society, the Protestant Blind Pension Society, the London Society for Teaching the Blind, and the Midnight Meeting Movement for reclaiming fallen women. Last Monday afternoon the British and Foreign School Society held its seventy-second general meeting at the society's house, Borough-road. Earl Granville presided, and the speakers included the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Aberdare, the Rev. R. Maguire, and the Rev. S. Manning, LL.D. Lord Harrowby presided over the annual meeting of the Christian Evidence Society, which was held at Willis's Rooms. Amongst the speakers were the Bishops of Oxford and Gloucester, the Rev. Dr. Rigg, and the Rev. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter. On Tuesday the Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society. Among the other societies that held their anniversary meetings were the Irish Church Missions, the Ragged School Union, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, and the Christian Evidence Society. A public meeting in aid of the National Refugees for Homeless and Destitute Children was held at the Mansion House; and the annual meeting of the Servants' Benevolent Institution was held at Willis's Rooms. Many of the societies are complaining this year of diminished incomes, which fact is attributed for the most part to the state of trade.

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## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Archdeacon, Stuart; Chaplain and Fellows' Chaplain of Magdalen, Oxford.  
Archdeacon, P. R., to be Rural Dean of Stoke, S.E.  
Bishop, Ven. Archdeacon; Dean of Llandaff.  
Bishop, C. A.; Rector of Hope Mansel, Hertfordshire.  
Dowt, George Richmond; Rector of Begbroke, Oxford.  
Girdlestone, R. B.; Perpetual Curate of Combe-down, Bath.  
Hawking, D.; Vicar of St. George's, Perry-hill, Catford.  
Hereward, Thomas George; Incumbent of St. Peter and St. Paul, Rishton.  
Neath, Jacob Hugo; Rector of White Roding, Essex.  
Pain, John Lloyd; Vicar of Silverdale, Lancashire.  
Pensbury, F. J.; Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, St. Pancras.  
Taylor, Jun., R. F.; Vicar of Gomersale, Leeds.—*Guardian*.

The *Bradford Chronicle* says that, in order to raise the sum of money required if Wakefield is chosen as the cathedral town for the new see, Mr. Benjamin Watson has offered to give £1000 if fourteen other gentlemen will each give a like sum.

St. Andrew's Church, Black-lane, Radcliffe, was consecrated on the 3rd inst. by the Bishop of Manchester. The land for the church and churchyard was given by the Earl of Wilton, and £3000 was contributed by Mr. Lawrence Hall towards the erection of the building.

The ancient Church of St. John the Baptist at Belper has recently undergone considerable improvement. This church, or "chapel," was founded in 1562 by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, under the seal of the Duchy. Under 1821 it was the only church in Belper.

The fifth triennial festival of the York Diocesan Choral Association was held in the spacious nave of York Minster on the 3rd inst. The choristers exceeded 1400 in number; and the *York Herald* says they rendered the musical parts of the service in a manner worthy of the greatest praise.

Archdeacon Wright, late senior Chaplain in the Army, who is about to leave England for Vancouver Island, was on Monday night presented, at Portsmouth, with a testimonial, consisting of a handsome silver salver, with a tea and coffee service, and a purse containing 125 guineas, as a memento of his long and valuable services, especially for his untiring exertions for the restoration of the Royal Garrison church, Portsmouth.

The Bishop of Lichfield, seeing the futility by present means of arousing from religious indifference the multitude of boatmen in his diocese, has constituted the canals as a kind of water parish, and appointed a special and permanent missionary or chaplain for their spiritual care. The Rev. M. Graham, a clergyman of Sedgley, is chosen for the office. A floating church will be provided.

A beautiful two-light Munich stained-glass window, by Messrs. Mayer and Co., has been placed in Castle Donnington church, near Derby, to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Wyer. It is situated on the south side, and represents the Presentation in the Temple. The window in Sarn church, Montgomeryshire, to the memory of Mr. J. Moore, mentioned in our last Number, was also made by Messrs. Mayer and Co.

## THE UNIVERSITIES.

At Oxford the election of public orator took place on Tuesday. The candidates were Mr. Dallin, of Queen's (Conservative), and Mr. Nettleship, of Corpus Christi (Liberal). At the close of the poll the numbers were—Dallin, 411; Nettleship, 254.—The secretary to the legacy has issued tables showing the number of candidates—boys and girls—and the subjects offered by them at the Oxford local examinations this year, from which it appears that the number of junior candidates is 1704, and of seniors 640, making a total of 2344 candidates, as against 2144 last year, showing a total increase this year of 200. Of the 1704 junior candidates 335 are girls, and of the 640 senior candidates 305 are girls, as against 317 and 269 girls respectively last year. Of the junior candidates 1214 offer the rudiments of faith and religion, and 426 Holy Scripture, leaving only 56 who decline these portions of the examinations; and of the seniors 465 offer the rudiments of faith and religion, and 129 Holy Scripture, leaving only 46 who decline these portions of the examination. The subjects selected by the majority of the junior candidates are the English subjects (Shakspeare, geography, and history), Latin, French, and mathematics; while of the junior girls 29 offer Latin, 5 Greek, 63 algebra and Euclid; 9 higher mathematics, 3 trigonometry, and 3 chemistry. The subjects selected by the majority of the senior candidates are the English section, Latin, French, and mathematics; while of the senior girls 24 offer Latin, 2 Greek, 21 Euclid and algebra, 6 higher mathematics, 4 trigonometry, 3 mechanics, 3 electricity, &c., 30 vegetable and animal physiology, and 2 geology. Italian has been added to the languages section this year, but only one candidate offers himself for examination in it. The examination will begin on Monday, the 28th inst., simultaneously at 32 centres. Aberystwith and Bolton appear as new centres this year.

At Cambridge, the Lightfoot (University) Scholarship, given for the study of history, and especially of ecclesiastical history, has been awarded to J. H. Flather, B.A., of Emmanuel College. The scholarship is tenable for three years.

At Tuesday's Convocation of the University of London a resolution was proposed thanking the Senate for their decision to admit women to degrees in medicine. To this an amendment was moved that it was undesirable to take this course before the House had considered the advisability of admitting women to degrees in all faculties. This was carried on a division by 142 to 129, and was afterwards adopted as a substantive motion by 144 to 116. On Wednesday (Presentation Day) Lord Granville, Chancellor of the institution, presided; Mr. Lowe, M.P., Sir John Lubbock, M.P. (Vice-Chairman), Sir Philip Grey Egerton, and other members of the Senate, were present also. Lord Granville spoke in favour of granting medical degrees to women, in allusion to which Mr. Lowe said that he believed the decision given by him (Lord Granville) was in accordance with the very spirit of the institution, which was founded by the Queen "for the encouragement of religion and learning for all her subjects, without any distinction whatever."—The Council of University College, have appointed the Rev. Samuel Beal Professor of Chinese.

The *Globe* states that Lord Zetland has intimated that with the sum, amounting to between £4000 and £5000, which he has received as compensation for the abolition of patronage in Orkney and Shetland, he intends to found several bursaries in connection with the Faculty of Arts in Edinburgh University. His Lordship, in so disposing of the money, has in view the advancement of the educational interests of those islands, of which the intending bursars must be natives.

An enthusiastic meeting, convened by the Eastern Question Association, was held on Monday night at St. James's Hall—Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., presiding in place of the Duke of Westminster, who was kept away by illness. Resolutions in support of Mr. Gladstone's action in the House of Commons were carried by acclamation.

## MUSIC.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The performance of "Don Giovanni" yesterday (Friday) week included the first appearance of Madlle. Avigliana as Donna Elvira. The lady's voice seemed somewhat deficient in power, and her style wanting in the force required by the character, in which the débâutante produced but little impression. The occasion brought back Madlle. Thalberg, whose voice has gained in fulness, and whose performance as Zerlina displayed all its former spirit and vivacity. The singer met with a warm welcome on her reappearance. The cast in other respects was also mainly as before—Donna Anna, Madame Saar; Don Giovanni, Signor Cotogni; Don Ottavio, Signor Marini; Leporello, Signor Ciampi; and the Commendatore, Signor Capponi, the part of Masetto having been transferred to Signor Scolara.

The opera on the previous Thursday was "Un Ballo in Maschera," cast as recently, with the exception of the character of the Duke, which was filled, for the first time here, by Signor Gayarré, who sang the music with much success.

On Saturday "Il Flauto Magico" was given, and included the first appearance this season of Madlle. Marimon, which had been several times postponed on account of indisposition. As the Queen of Night this accomplished artist sang with the same brilliancy as on former occasions, the second of her two bravura airs having been, as usual, encored. The cast was otherwise also as before, with the exception of the small part of Monostatos, in which Signor Caracciolo was favourably received on his first appearance.

On Monday "Martha" was given, with Madlle. Thalberg in the principal character; and on Tuesday "I Puritani" was to be repeated, with Madlle. Albani as Elvira. For Thursday "La Favorita" was announced, and for Friday "Don Giovanni," each cast as before; and this (Saturday) evening Madlle. Albani is to appear as Gilda in "Rigoletto."

The first concert of the season given in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place on Saturday afternoon, and included fine performances of Madlles. Albani and Thalberg, and other eminent members of the opera company.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Madame Christine Nilsson made her first appearance this season on Saturday as Violetta in "La Traviata." It was in that character that the eminent prima donna made her débâut, in the theatre which stood on the site of the present new building, in 1867. Again, on Saturday, the special gifts and accomplishments of the singer were manifested, particularly in the delivery of the brindisi in the opening scene, the scene "Ah! fors' e lui," with its alternation of pathos and brilliancy; the duet with the elder Germont and that with her lover, Alfredo. Madame Nilsson met with an enthusiastic reception throughout her performance. The other characters just specified were very efficiently filled respectively by Signori Del Fuente and Fancelli.

On the previous Thursday Madlle. Caroline Salla made a very successful first appearance as Amelia in "Un Ballo in Maschera." The lady sang and acted with much dramatic feeling, and produced a genuine impression, particularly in the recitative, "Ecco l'orrido campo," and the aria, "Mi d'all' orrido," in the following duet with the Duke, and in the closing scene. In this latter character Signor Fancelli sang very finely, Signor Rota having been a highly satisfactory representative of Renato, and Madlle. Mila Rodani having rendered the music of the page, Oscar, with much brightness and vivacity. On Monday "Un Ballo in Maschera" was repeated, with the second appearance as Amelia of Madlle. Salla, whose highly-successful débâut in that character is recorded above. On Tuesday "Norma" was given, as on the opening night of the season.

## THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

The specialty of this week has been the Wagner Festival, at the Royal Albert Hall, which began on Monday evening, was continued on Wednesday evening, and is to be carried on this (Saturday) afternoon, on Monday and Wednesday evenings next week, and to close on the following Saturday afternoon.

It is difficult to avoid being struck by some discrepancy between Wagner's emphatically announced theories as to the conditions under which his later works should be judged, and the practice which is now countenanced and sanctioned by his personal superintendence and direction of the present performances. Perfect fusion and equality of the poetical, dramatic, and musical elements, with the accompanying accessories of stage action and scenery, were insisted on by the poet-composer as indispensable to the right comprehension and judgment of his "opera-dramas," as he himself styles these works. Yet we now have him voluntarily producing portions of them in concert-room performance, dependent on the musical effect only.

It must, however, in justice be admitted that no complete hearing of such elaborate works as those just referred to is practicable at present in this country, whatever possibilities may hereafter arise; and perhaps we should be glad that the composer's relaxation of the rigid conditions which he first laid down have enabled many to hear some extraordinary music, with the advantage of Wagner's co-operation, that they have hitherto had no opportunity of becoming acquainted with. It must be borne in mind, too, that any adaptations made for the present purpose are effected by the composer himself. Moreover, some of the solo vocalists of last year's Bayreuth representations are being heard at the Albert Hall performances.

A fine orchestra has been assembled, numbering 169 instrumentalists, and many rehearsals have been held in order to ensure that thorough preparation which the difficulty of the music renders necessary. These have been directed by Herr Richter (the conductor of the Bayreuth performances) and Mr. Dannreuther.

The entry of Herr Wagner on the platform was the signal for great and prolonged cheering, which he acknowledged with evident gratification. The operatic selections on Monday were preceded by the "Kaiser Marsch." The pieces from "Rienzi" were the prayer and the address to the conspirators, both sung by Herr Unger (of Bayreuth), the "March of Peace" having been given between. From "Tannhäuser" the extracts were the orchestral introduction to the second act and the entrance of Elisabeth, the duet for this character and Tannhäuser, the Landgrave's solo, and the scene of the reception of the guests at Wartburg, including the well-known march. The music of Elisabeth was finely declaimed by Madame Matera, who was well supported by Herr Unger as Tannhäuser, Herr Carl Hill (from Schwerin), as Wolfram, and Herr Chandon (from Vienna) as the Landgrave.

The closing portion of Monday's concert consisted of the orchestral introduction to "Das Rheingold," the opening scene with the Rhine Daughters (Woglinde, Wellgunde, and Flosshilde), represented by Frauleinen Grun, Waibel, and Exter, and other extracts, closing with the final scene, and including the characters of Alberich (Herr Hill), Wotan (Herr Chandon), and others.

The effect produced by the selections from the earlier operas

of the composer was far greater than that which followed the extracts from the introductory work of the "Nibelungen" series, in which prolonged declamation so greatly prevails. Here, especially, the want of the stage accessories of scenery and action was strongly felt.

Wagner conducted with that energy and decision which are his well-known characteristics as an orchestral director, having resigned the baton, during a small closing portion of the programme to Herr Richter.

Wednesday evening's performances consisted of the overture to "The Flying Dutchman" and extracts from the opera, including the chorus of sailors, the steersman's song, the Dutchman's aria, and the duet for Daland and the Dutchman, in the first act; and the great scene between the Dutchman and Senta in the second act. The music of the characters was very finely sung by Fraulein Sadler-Grün and Herr Carl Hill, the steersman's song having been effectively given by Herr Schlosser. The second part of Wednesday's programme consisted of the first act of "Die Walküre—the first of the "Nibelungen" operas, "Das Rheingold" being the prelude thereto. In the scene referred to, the principal characters concerned are Sieglinde and Siegmund, and their music was finely declaimed by Madame Matera and Herr Unger; that of Ilundin having been sufficiently rendered by Herr Chandon. Again, as on Monday, the earlier portion of the programme appeared to be that which most interested the audience. Herr Wagner conducted some portions of the concert, others having been directed by Herr Richter. The programme for the afternoon performance of to-day (Saturday) comprises selections from "Tannhäuser" and "Die Walküre."

The business arrangements of the festival have been carried out with great efficiency by Messrs. Hodge and Essex, of Argyll-street, and it is to be hoped that the results will prove remunerative of the enterprise.

The twenty-first series of the Crystal Palace Saturday concerts closed the week before last, and was supplemented, on the following Saturday, as usual, by an extra performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. The orchestral programme on this occasion comprised Sir Sterndale Bennett's overture, "Paradise and the Peri," Beethoven's pastoral symphony, and Herr Rubinstein's "Humoresque," in illustration of "Don Quixote," the last piece having been conducted by the composer. The remaining instrumental piece was Weber's "Concertstück" for pianoforte (with orchestra), which was brilliantly played by Miss Anna Melilig. Brahms's second set of "Liebeslieder" waltzes for vocal quartet and pianoforte duet were well rendered by Mesdames Sophie Löwe and Redeker, and Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Pyatt, with Miss Anna Melilig and Mr. Walter Bache as pianists. Vocal solos were contributed by Miss Enriquez and Herr Henschel. Mr. Manns—who conducted the chief portion of the concert—was warmly greeted on his entry.

The second of Herr Rubinstein's recitals at St. James's Hall took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the great pianist again manifested his special powers and marked individuality by his performance of a selection from the works of various masters, including pieces of his own composition.

A very interesting concert was given at St. James's Hall last Thursday evening by Mr. J. B. Welch, the well-known professor of singing. The programme included Schumann's "Requiem" and Mendelssohn's Hymn for contralto solo and chorus, performed with a large choral force, and miscellaneous pieces by several eminent vocalists, including Mr. Santley.

Music is again to form a special feature in the arrangements at the Alexandra Palace. The proceedings at the opening of the new season, on Thursday, included a concert of English music, which was contributed to by several eminent solo vocalists, in addition to the large choir and band of the establishment.

Herr Lehmeyer was ably assisted in his first chamber concert, last Thursday, at Langham Hall.

The third subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's new series took place at St. James's Hall yesterday (Friday) evening, when the programme consisted entirely of English music, comprising madrigals, glees, part-songs, and vocal solos, by composers of the past and present periods.

The sixth concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place next Monday afternoon, at St. James's Hall.

The annual concert of Mr. Ambrose Austin, manager of the concert arrangements at St. James's Hall, takes place next Thursday evening, with a very strong list of eminent artists. Mr. Austin deserves well of the frequenters of the hall for his special business efficiency and invariable courtesy.

By permission of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, a morning concert will be given next Thursday, at Grosvenor House, on behalf of the Clio training-ship for destitute boys, which is to be stationed in Menai Strait. Madame Patay, Signor Foli, and other singers of note, will assist. The Welsh Choral Union will be under the direction of Mr. John Thomas.

The Earl of Powis has been appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Montgomeryshire, in the room of the late Lord Sudeley.

The National Congress of the Argentine Confederation was opened at Buenos Ayres on the 5th inst. The President, in his speech on the occasion, mentioned the economies effected in the public expenditure in order to balance the Budget and the redemption of the existing debts. He alluded also to the public works that had been finished, particularly the Tucuman Railway, which, though imposing heavy present charges upon the Public treasury, were a sure pledge of future prosperity. The President spoke hopefully of the new political era inaugurated by the evident utility of the efforts made by Lopez Jordan to excite a rising in Entre Ríos. The progress of Argentine manufactures was manifested by the success of the Industrial Exhibition opened on Jan. 15 last. The export trade was assuming greater extension, and the relations of the Confederation with foreign countries were satisfactory.

Among the War Maps recently published, one of the most excellent certainly is Stanford's large coloured Map of Turkey in Europe and her Tributary States, and the Kingdom of Greece, together with such parts of Russia, Austria, Turkey in Asia, and Persia, as are more immediately connected with the settlement of the Eastern Question. This Map embraces the whole theatre of interest. Mr. Stanford has also issued a Popular Map of the Seat of War in the East and Jankowski's Russo-Turkish War Map, each most serviceable in its way. Messrs. Bacon and Co. have brought out a Map of Turkey and Greece; a Panorama of the entire Seat of War, constructed to a regular scale of miles; and a large Map of the Seat of War, on the same scale and projection. Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand, likewise have published a coloured War Map, showing the entire Russo-Turkish frontier in Europe and Asia.—Another map of interest just now is Mr. F. Jeppé's of the Transvaal Republic, published by Mr. J. J. Pratt, of Queen-street, City.



THE WAR: ENLISTING VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TURKISH ARMY IN ROUMELIA.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

#### EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

The new building for this institution, at Shadwell, was opened on Wednesday week by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck. Our Illustration gives a view of this building, which has been erected from the designs and under the superintendence of the architects, Messrs. Henry and Charles Legg, of Bedford-row. The institution combines the two objects of an hospital for children and dispensary for women. It was founded by Dr. N. Heckford, in a warehouse at Radcliffe-cross, on Jan 28, 1868. A tablet in the new hospital declares that he "was born in Calcutta, April, 1842; died Dec. 14, 1871, aged twenty-nine. He lived for the institution, and died a few days after the site of this building was purchased." The new structure, with the price of the land, has cost between £14,000 and £15,000, and another wing has yet to be constructed; when finished, there will be a total of 180 beds. Since the establishment of the hospital it has had no less than between 50,000 and 60,000 patients—women and children. These were administered to at an annual expenditure of £3000, but the extended agency of the charity will entail an additional expenditure of £1500, making £4500 yearly. At Shadwell there was a general holiday on the opening day; the High-street was resplendent with triumphal arches and bunting, and an enthusiastic popular reception of the Duchess of Teck gave sufficient indications of East-End loyalty. The Duchess, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, arrived at the hospital at half-past two. A guard of honour of the Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers was in attend-

ance. Her Royal Highness was received by Viscount Enfield, the president, Mr. T. Charrington, the chairman, Mr. Prescott, the vice-chairman, Mr. E. G. Norris, the treasurer, and a number of governors. A procession was formed, in which the Bishop of London and several clergymen in their robes took part. The Duchess of Teck was conducted through the wards, on three of which she bestowed the names of "Princess Mary," "Enfield," and "Heckford." On arriving at the reception ward "God Save the Queen" was sung, and members of the board and officers were introduced by the president to the Princess. An address was presented to the Royal visitor, who declared the hospital opened. The Duke of Teck thanked the company for the kind reception they had accorded to the Princess. A number of ladies and children presented purses to her Royal Highness. This ceremony was supplemented by the gift of a check by the Princess herself. The Bishop of London offered prayer and pronounced the benediction. The Royal party soon afterwards left the hospital amid vigorous cheering from the people who lined High-street. The company adjourned to a large tent erected on a piece of ground upon which it is intended to build more wards as the necessary funds are forthcoming. About 400 guests sat down to luncheon, Lord Enfield presiding. After the usual loyal toasts, the "Health of the Duchess of Teck," with thanks for having so kindly presided, was proposed, and drunk with standing honours. In replying to the toast of "Success to the Hospital," the treasurer stated that, in spite of the expense of building, the institution was not in debt, although in want of funds. Subscription lists to the amount of

about £2000 were read by the secretary. Among the numerous toasts proposed was one to the memory of the late Dr. Heckford, who began the good work which has resulted in the foundation of the present hospital.

#### THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at the Newmarket Spring Races were won on Wednesday week by the French horse Chamant, belonging to Count F. de Lagrange. Our last week's chronicle of National Sports gave a sufficient account of this race. The winning horse was bred in France, and is a bay colt by Mortemer out of Araucaria. Last year he was not placed in the July Stakes at Newmarket, won by Warren Hastings, who beat Lady Golightly by a head, Covenanter being a bad third; The Rover (fourth), Pagnottree, and Orleans also ran. At Goodwood, 8 st. 10 lb., was second, beaten three quarters of a length by Shillelagh, 8 st. 10 lb., for the Levant Stakes; Collingbourne, 8 st. 13 lb., being a bad third; Saumur, Popkins, and Orleans also ran. At Lewes August Meeting, carrying 8 st. 11 lb., was not placed for the Astley Stakes, won by Placida, 8 st. 13 lb., who beat Chevron, 9 st. 4 lb., by three lengths; Shillelagh, 9 st. 7 lb., being third, beaten the same distance; seven others ran. At the same meeting, carrying 8 st. 12 lb., won the Priory Stakes by three parts of a length from Tribute, 8 st. 9 lb.; Dec, 9 st. 2 lb., being third, a length from the latter. The following also ran:—A filly by Hermit—Yarra-Yarra, 8 st. 9 lb.; Father Mathew, 9 st. 5 lb.; Pride, 8 st. 9 lb.; Malta, 8 st. 12 lb.; Miss Ferriby, 8 st. 9 lb. At

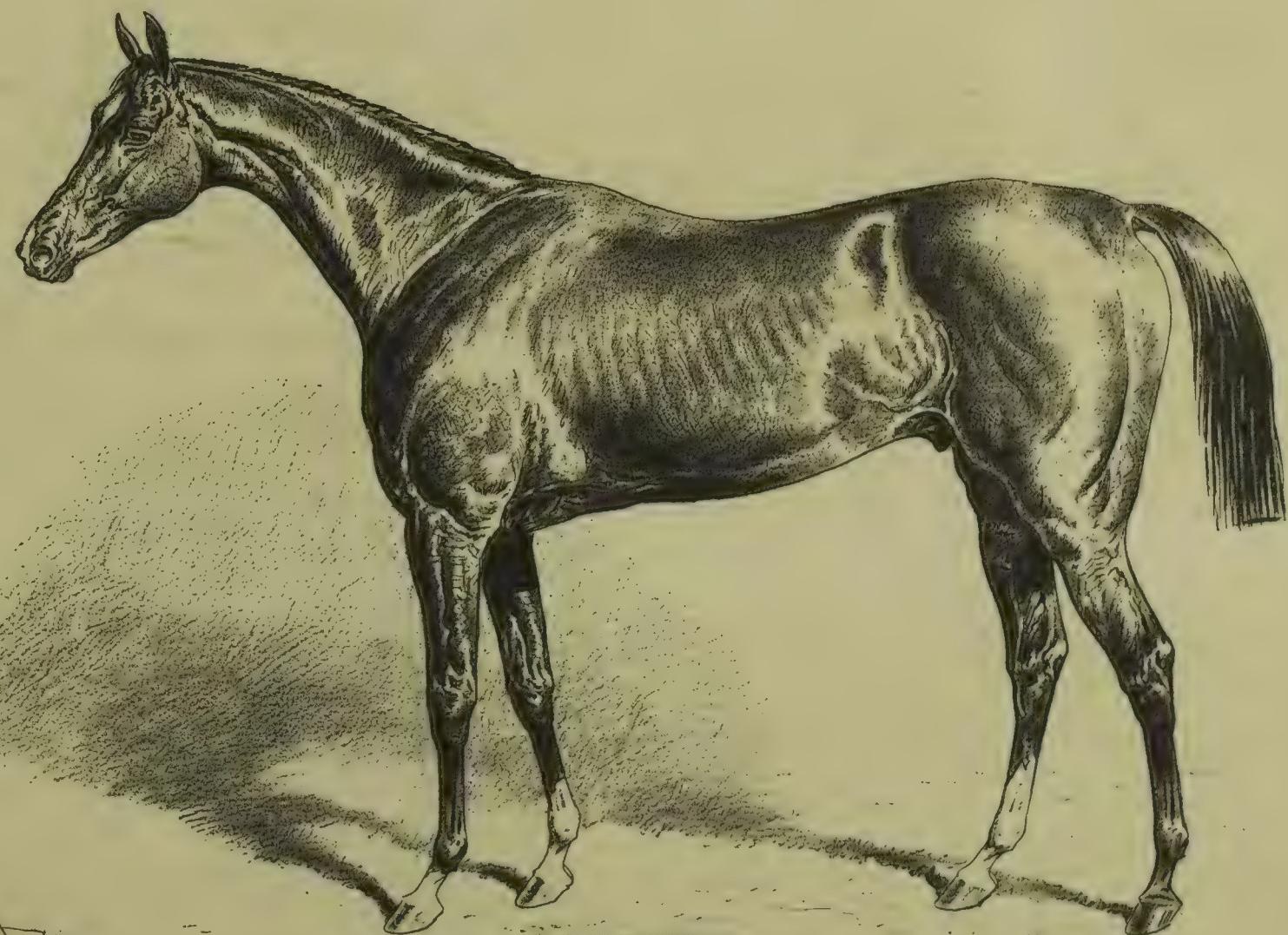


THE EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN IN SHADWELL.

Doncaster September Meeting was not placed for the Champagne Stakes, won by Lady Golightly by six lengths, Monk being second, and Shillelagh third; Albert Edward and Norwich also ran. Same meeting, carrying 9 st. 3 lb., was third, a head behind the second, for the Two-Year-Old Sweepstakes, won by Plunger, 8 st. 10 lb., who beat Dee, 9 st., by three lengths. Avontes, Sleipnir, Ernest, and Helena also ran. At Newmarket Second October Meeting, carrying 8 st. 13 lb., won the Middle Park Plate by a head from Pellegrino, 8 st. 7 lb., Plunger, 8 st. 9 lb., being

third, beaten the same distance. The following also ran:—The Rover, 8 st. 6 lb.; Thunderstone, 8 st. 6 lb.; Voltella colt, 8 st. 6 lb.; Ipswich, 8 st. 6 lb.; Hadrian, 8 st. 6 lb.; Peterborough, 8 st. 6 lb.; King Clovis, 8 st. 6 lb.; Lady Golightly, 8 st. 13 lb.; Orleans, 8 st. 9 lb.; Fileuse, 8 st. 6 lb.; Glen Arthur, 8 st. 6 lb.; Bay Julia, 8 st. 3 lb.; St. Anthony, 8 st. 6 lb.; King of Spades, 8 st. 6 lb. At Newmarket Houghton Meeting, carrying 9 st. 5 lb., won the Dewhurst Plate by half a length from Plunger, 8 st. 13 lb., who finished four lengths in front of Winchelsea, 8 st. 9 lb.

Ipswich, King Clovis, Polydorus, and Glen Arthur also ran. This year Chamant walked over for the Bennington Stakes at Newmarket Craven Meeting, and has now won the Two Thousand Guineas. Chamant is engaged at Epsom in the Derby, at Paris in the Grand Prize, at Ascot in the St. James's Palace Stakes, at Doncaster in the St. Leger and the Doncaster Stakes, at Newmarket First October in the Grand Duke Michael Stakes and the Newmarket St. Leger, at Newmarket Houghton in the All-Aged Stakes, and at Newmarket Second October Meeting, 1878, in the Champion Stakes.



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[SECOND NOTICE.]

Mr. Frank Dicksee may esteem himself an extremely fortunate young gentleman; and none save the incurably envious will deny that he deserves all the good luck that has befallen him. He has produced one of the finest pictures in the present Academy Exhibition; his brother artists, the critics, and the public at large are virtually unanimous as to the high extent of his merit; the Hanging Committee have given to his picture a position of which not even the most exigent of painters could complain; and, finally, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, at the Academy dinner on Saturday night last, very graciously singled out "Harmony" (14) as a most charmingly descriptive work. The picture is entitled to all the praise that has been awarded to it. The composition is delightfully simple; representing a beauteous maiden, in a robe of rich brocade, playing the organ, to the enrapturement of a comely young gentleman, whom she possibly regards—when her eyes are removed from the key-board and the stops of the instrument—with sentiments of anything but an indifferent order. The costumes are mediæval; but the treatment has about it nothing of the wiry angularity or the strained exaggeration of the Pre-Raphaelite school. "Harmony" may be qualified as an essentially romantic picture, the romanticism being of that type of which Mr. J. R. Herbert was, many years ago, ere he devoted himself to the narrow and stony paths of pictorial asceticism, so distinguished a representative. There need not be the slightest discredit to a young painter in hinting that, more or less, he may remind us of masters who have gone before him; thus Mr. Frank Dicksee may, without offence we hope, be told that his composition, and the intensity of expression in the countenances of his personages, are pleasantly suggestive of the late Daniel Macclise, in that lamented artist's "romantic days"—say, between 1830 and 1840. Mr. Dicksee, however, is devoid of the faults which marred the beauty of Macclise's best performances—exaggerated hardness in detail and chalkiness of colour. "Harmony" is, on the contrary, as technically harmonious as its name, and is replete with a soft and subdued brilliance of hue.

Mr. H. T. Wells, R.A.'s portrait of "The Countess of Portsmouth" (18) is in the large and magisterial style in which this capable painter excels, but it is somewhat cold and cheerless in colour. No such exception can be taken to Mr. A. Baccani's extremely thoughtful and sympathetic portrait of "Mrs. A. T." (20), a lady in a dress of rich velvet, the sleeves purfled with white satin, a gorgeously tinted fan in her hand, and with a background simulating those glowing hangings of emblazoned Cordovan leather which yet adorn some antique Spanish and Italian palaces. The head of "Mrs. A. T." is wondrously well modelled, the texture of the flesh and the gradations of the carnations being most dexterous; while the features are full of refinement and grace. The colour and general treatment are obviously and designedly Venetian—that is to say, splendidly decorative; yet we have no doubt that Mr. Baccani could if he chose produce "arrangements," "symphonies," and "nocturnes," in black and gold or in amber and silver, as sober and subdued as those of Mr. Whistler in the Grosvenor Gallery. A judicious portrait-painter must suit his style to his sitter, just as an accomplished chef should suit his cooking to the palates of his guests. Unfortunately, too many portraitists lavish richness of treatment on sitters who require the utmost sobriety of manipulation, just as too many cooks scatter highly spiced viands and sauces broadcast among diners-out who need only a régime maigre of the most Spartan character.

There will never be an end of homilies against "vaulting ambition which overleaps itself and falls on the other side;" and possibly Mr. A. Gow has heard ere this, from more than one quarter, that he has been too ambitious in venturing upon so parlous a theme as that which he has essayed to depict in "The Tumult in the House of Commons, March 2, 1629" (19). The theme chosen by Mr. Gow is the well-known anecdote of Sir John Elliot persisting in standing up to speak in the House after the Royal prohibition to the contrary, and of Speaker Lenthall being violently held down in the chair by Denzil Hollis and other members in opposition to the Court. There can be no doubt that this remarkable episode in our Parliamentary history has been described with much animation by Mr. Gow. The costumes and the (then) rough-and-ready appurtenances of the Commons' House have been very appreciatively studied; and one of the most praiseworthy elements in the work is the thorough fulness and fidelity of English expression in the types of form and feature represented. There is, in particular, one very stout old gentleman, sitting on a form to the right of Speaker Lenthall's chair, nearest the spectator, who is as divertingly characteristic of the English county member, *temp. Car. I.*, as the obese patriarch in the toga, who alone remains unmoved among all the spectators of the murder of Caesar, in Gérome's famous picture, is characteristic of the Roman Senator *b.c.* 44. The most valid objection which could be taken, we apprehend, against Mr. A. Gow's well-grouped and very boldly painted picture is its total lack of historic dignity. It may be said to pass beyond the humorous and to approach the ludicrous; yet the artist might, with some show of reason, urge that the incident which he has so ably illustrated was not in itself a dignified one. It was, nevertheless, one of the leading points of departure in the history of our constitutional liberties. A curious parallel might be traced between Mr. Gow's "Tumult in the House of Commons" and the familiar French picture in which Mirabeau, at Versailles, in the name of the Tiers Etat, who have been summoned to disperse by the Royal gentleman usher, bids the official carry back to his master the message that the assembly is sitting by the will of the people, and that it will only yield to the force of bayonets. Contemporary historians describe the perturbation of the gentleman usher as irresistibly comic; and Mirabeau himself, who owned that facilius he resembled "a tiger marked with the smallpox," did not certainly present a very imposing model to the painter. The French picture is nevertheless as dignified as Mr. Gow's is familiar. Touching any reproach as to over ambition, this very capable artist can well afford to disregard such monitions. "Here goes for Lord Chancellor," Harry Brougham is said to have cried when, a raw lad, he stepped into the stage coach bound from the north to London, where he was to begin to eat his terms. It is never too soon, perhaps, to begin trying for the Blue Ribbon; and, success once gained, all the preceding failures, be they never so many, are forgotten.

Respectful attention should be paid to the productions of a veteran in art, one of the most erudite and thoughtful of the Academicians, Mr. T. F. Poole, R.A., who, since his first appearance as an exhibitor, forty-seven years ago (1830, "The Well: a Scene at Naples"), has never derogated from the pure and exalted aims which he proposed to himself in commencing his career. That the hand, after nearly half a century of constant labour, should conserve all its ancient cunning might be too much to expect; but the vivid conception and the deeply earnest thought of yore are visible in Mr. Poole's "Leading the Blind" (37), "Autumn" (557), and especially in "The Dragon's Cavern" (193), a dreamy landscape, weird and "uncannie" as the ballad of Schiller, which has

suggested the picture. We have already cursorily alluded to the bright promise shown by Mr. Walter C. Horsley, quite a young aspirant for fame, and the son, we surmise, of the respected Academician, Mr. John Callcott Horsley. "An Awkward Predicament" (44), by Mr. Horsley, *filii*, is a very powerful piece of landscape and figure genre, somewhat slight in incident, perhaps, but full of bold, dashing treatment and characteristic expression; while quite as successful, and a much more ambitious work, is "The Hour of Prayer on Board the Turkish Ironclad Mesudiyeh" (62). Mr. W. C. Horsley has succeeded, and admirably succeeded, in extracting a great deal of poetry from ostensibly a very prosaic subject—the 'tween decks of an ironclad, with the biggest of big guns peeping out of the porthole. The man-of-war itself belongs clearly to Millwall or to the Isle of Dogs, and there is nothing whatever picturesque about it; nor is there even anything necessarily dramatic in the Turkish seamen gunners, with their blue jerseys, their red fezzes, and their bare feet. The painter, however, is a most cunning observer of Oriental character. He has seized on the deeply devotional element in the Moslem's temperament; he has turned to splendid account all the conditions of the scene—the strong contrasts of light and shade; the stronger contrasts of sentiment in these rough, savage men, in the presence of the horrible engines of war which they are being drilled to handle, prostrating themselves in humble orisons, the purport of which may be mistaken, but which are certainly sincere. A standing reproach addressed to Giaours by Mohammedans is that the former, out of church, never publicly pray. A Moslem prays publicly a certain number of times everyday, and it matters little to him whether the place wherein he performs his devotions be a mosque, the 'tween decks of a ship, a tramway car, or the nearest kerbstone.

Great popularity may safely be predicted for Mrs. E. M. Ward's "Princess Charlotte of Wales" (45), a work which, albeit less dramatically exciting than the accomplished author's "Elizabeth Fry in Newgate," exhibited last year, is full to overflowing of that feminine delicacy and discrimination of the sympathetic side of humanity which so peculiarly mark the productions of this talented lady. The little Princess Charlotte is taking a walk with a single attendant when she meets, crouching under a hedge, a ragged boy in tears, and faint from a wound in his hand. Straightway the Princess proceeds to bind up the beggar-boy's hand with her pocket-handkerchief. The lady in waiting would rebuke that which she deems an ill-timed act of condescension; when, with amiable impulsiveness, the Princess replies—"No harm can happen to me, for have I not read in my Bible that He who was greater than any earthly King healed the wounds of the leper; and shall I not follow His example, and bind the wounds of this poor boy?" The story is as affecting as any to be found in Madame de Genlis or in Bernardin de St. Pierre; but the chief merit of the picture lies in the circumstance that Mrs. E. M. Ward, while succeeding in preserving all the pathos of the anecdote which she so graphically narrates, has given us not a merely ideal, but a real "flesh-and-blood" Princess Charlotte. In action the Heiress Presumptive to the Crown is just one of Miss Charlesworth's "Ministering Children;" but in outward guise she is just the ruddy good-natured "tomboy" so admirably described in the Reminiscences of Lord Albemarle. From this eloquently cheerful yet eminently sentimental work we pass to a very sly piece of comedy by Mr. Erskine Nicol, A.R.A., "His Legal Adviser" (56)—an Irish "squireen" in anxious consultation with his attorney. The client has evidently a very bad case; and the lawyer, man of quirks and quibbles as he is, feels, obviously, somewhat puzzled to find out how he can put a good face upon an exceedingly ugly matter. So deep is the expression of cunning knavery in both lawyer and client that the spectator feels inclined to hope that the pair of rogues may ultimately fall out, so that honest men may come to their own. Mr. Erskine Nicol has an equally powerful and more pleasant picture in "Unwillingly to School" (238), a very broadly painted group, showing an old Scotch dame doing her best to coax a braw "little Hieland laddie," in a kilt and a blue bonnet, and with a pair of cheeks like unto two Ribstone pippins, into going to school. The contest of emotions in this work is exquisitely rendered. The ancient dame is evidently passionately fond of her grandson; still, she is aware that the groves of Academe must not be neglected, that the Pierian spring must not be left untasted, and that Mr. M'Skelpindou's scholars must learn their lessons. On the other hand, the little laddie is as evidently very fond of his grannie; but he is unable to subdue his great abhorrence for the Domine, the cyphering-book, and the tawse. The love of the child for the old woman will, it may be inferred, prevail in the end; and the little laddie will go, albeit unwillingly, to school. Let us hope that Mr. M'Skelpindou will be tender with him. A truly vigorous, breezy landscape is Mr. J. W. Oakes, A.R.A.'s "In the Border Countrie" (57); and most skilfully rendered is Mr. G. Lucas's "Surrey Corn-field" (64). Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A.'s "The Old Pump-Room, Bath," is a scene of eighteenth-century life, mildly Hogarthian in its humour, for Mr. G. A. Storey is accustomed to take the sunny side of things, and when he paints peaches leaves out the canker worms which the satirist beholds biting into the most luscious fruit. The "Old Pump-Room" is calculated to make even chronic hypochondriacs feel lively; and there is a most delicate touch of droll fancy in the little girl who is essaying to administer a glass of King Bladud's healing waters to her doll.

In bringing this second notice of the Royal Academy to a close, we would mark for special approval Mr. R. Ellis Wilkinson's "Spring Morning by the Undercliff, Isle of Wight" (71); and M. H. Fantin's remarkably forcible study of "Gilliflowers and Cherry-blossoms" (74); of Shakespeare reading "'A Midsummer Night's Dream' to Queen Elizabeth" (75), by E. O. Neil, it is difficult to speak favourably. Let us not, therefore, speak of it further at all.

## THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

In the Exhibition of the Grosvenor Gallery, whose sumptuous habitation in New Bond-street we described last week, but of the public opening of which, on May 1, we were only enabled to make cursory mention, a new element of attraction, and one which we trust will prove to be of a permanent nature, has been added to what may be termed the "Fine-Art Season" in London—a season whose devotees seem to be growing quite as numerous and quite as enthusiastic as those of the Season, fashionably so called; while the aims of the former may, perhaps, be a little higher than those of the latter. The attendance at the Grosvenor Gallery since the opening has been surprisingly large. On the 1st, we believe that seven thousand paying visitors passed the turnstiles. The exhibition is, moreover, an extremely interesting one, full of examples of grace, culture, and capacity; but it is difficult as yet to assign to the display the precise place which it may occupy in the hierarchy of art-shows. Sir Coutts Lindsay has wisely availed himself of the hearty co-operation of several leading members of the Royal Academy, including

Sir Francis Grant, who exhibits no new work, but several well-established favourites of his own; Mr. J. E. Millais, who is present with a superb series of portraits of scions of the noble house of Leveson-Gower; Mr. F. Leighton, who is represented by an excellent portrait and two delicate studies of feminine beauty; Mr. G. F. Watts, who sends a striking full-length portrait of "Mrs. Percy Wyndham" and a magnificent idealistic composition entitled "Love and Death," and Mr. Edward Poynter, who contributes no less than eight works, among which are "Andromeda" and "The Egyptian Sentry." Thus the corporation of Burlington House can scarcely be said to look with disfavour on Sir Coutts Lindsay's enterprise; although, on the other hand, the Grosvenor Gallery contains a large number of works by artists to whom the Academy have been unfavourable, or who, on their side, have resolutely declined to exhibit at Burlington House at all. The gallery is, for example, extremely rich in the productions of Mr. E. Burne Jones, a Pre-Raphaelite painter *in excelsis* and one of acknowledged power in conception and of skillfulness in manipulation, but whose mannerisms are so many and so strongly pronounced that the Philistines who decline to admire—possibly because they fail to understand them—considerably outnumber the chosen people of critics and connoisseurs who are able to comprehend and to enjoy such characteristic works of this undeniably gifted master as "The Days of Creation," "Venus's Mirror," and "The Beguiling of Merlin." Mr. James Whistler, again, has attained in the Grosvenor Gallery a platform so extensive, and, it would seem, an audience so sympathetic that it would be scarcely a matter for astonishment if he were to become at last a kind of chromatic Katerfelto, "his hair on end, wondering at his own wonders," while his "nocturnes," and "harmonies," and "arrangements," in blue and silver, in black and brown, and in amber and black, which might be as caviare to the general in Piccadilly, may be as sack and sugar to the more recondite cognoscenti in Bond-street. On the other hand, the Grosvenor Gallery has found strenuous supporters among painters who are assuredly not known as hunters of chimeras or riders of hobbies. Mr. L. Alma Tadema and Mr. James Tissot are not by any means idealists: the rather they may be qualified as tempering their genius with a large infusion of the plainest common sense; and Mr. Tadema is manifest here in a quartette of splendid Græco-Roman compositions—"The Mirror," "Tarquinus Superbus," "The Bath," and "Phidias Showing the Frieze of the Parthenon to his Friends," while Mr. Tissot makes an equally conspicuous appearance with two beautiful pictures entitled "Summer" and "Portsmouth Dockyard," and an ambitious allegorical series called "The Triumph of Will." M. Ferdinand Heilbuth is also seen at his best in his transcripts of clerical life in Papal Rome; Mr. Philip Morris and Mr. H. B. Richmond are prominent exhibitors; Mr. Albert Moore is not inadequately represented; and among the water colours there is a superb *aquarelle* portrait of "Mrs. George Smith," by Mr. F. W. Burton, the Director of the National Gallery, and a set of exquisite drawings by the too rarely visible Mr. Richard Doyle. M. Alphonse Legros is another and most forcibly marked contributor; and the critics have a very favourable opportunity of contrasting M. Legros's conception of Mr. Thomas Carlyle with another and lifesize picture of the Sage of Chelsea, by Mr. Whistler, which is hung apart from the "nocturnes," the "harmonies" and the "arrangements," and is undeniably a very fine work of art. In conclusion, it may be remarked that the Grosvenor Gallery contains a number of very meritorious productions from the pencils of Sir Coutts Lindsay himself and of Lady Lindsay.

## THEATRES.

A new drama has been presented at the Globe and withdrawn It professed to be a tragedy, entitled "Percy," of which Mr. Leonard Towne is the reputed author. It appears to have failed in giving satisfaction either to the audience or the critics. The author himself enacted the character of his hero. The play of "East Lynne" was substituted on Monday, Miss Louise Moodie sustaining the part of Lady Isabelle Carlyle. On Monday, the 21st (Bank Holiday), a new season will be inaugurated, under the management of Mr. Edward Righton, with the revival of Mr. Boucicault's drama, called "After Dark," illustrated with local scenery by Messrs. Gordon and Harford.

Mr. Charles Mathews has appeared during the week at the Opéra Comique in two pieces—namely, "The Game of Speculation" and "Cosy Couple."

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have added to their entertainment at St. George's Hall a new musical sketch, entitled "Edwin and Angelina," by Mr. Corney Grain, and "a new second part," called "No. 204," written by F. C. Burnand, the music by Mr. German Reed. The musical sketch may be at once acknowledged as, perhaps, the most successful improvisation at the piano which Mr. Grain has yet attempted. It deals with the happy fortune of a young couple, whose residence it describes, adding an account of their relatives and friends, and especially their first dinner party. Thoroughly amusing, it kept the audience in perpetual excitement, provoking repeated laughter and applause. This was followed by the farce or vaudeville, entitled "No. 204." The incidents are of a well-worn kind, apropos of two couples, one with a jealous wife and one with a jealous husband—by name Mr. and Mrs. Denbigh and Mr. and Mrs. Somerville; the performers being Mr. Alfred Law and Miss Fanny Holland and Mr. Alfred Reed and Miss Leonora Braham. Mr. Denbigh has, in addition to his suspicious tendency, an ominous habit of sneezing, and Mr. Somerville is mistaken for a doctor, who writes a supposed prescription for its cure, with ludicrous results to match. The fun is rather exaggerated; but, on the whole, the representation is after the approved orthodox drawing-room fashion. The performance is ushered in with a repetition of "The Two Foster-Brothers," which continues to attract.

At a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts last week Miss Evelyn recited a new drama of her own composition, entitled "Nelson"—the meeting forming a large and intellectual audience, with Mr. John A. Héraud as the president of the evening. The drama, which is in five acts, does justice to the character of our great naval hero, while at the same time it shows him exposed to the fascinations of Lady Hamilton. Herein lies the great difficulty of the plot, but Miss Evelyn has managed it with skill and judgment. The episode of Prince Caraccioli adds to the dramatic interest of the play, which includes a love-story told with true feminine delicacy and feeling, and culminates in the battle of Trafalgar and the tragic death of Nelson. This scene is full of pathos, and would ensure the success of the piece should it be placed on the boards. Mr. Alfred Gilbert presided at the musical arrangements, which comprised Beethoven's "Funeral March," "The Death of Nelson," powerfully sung by Mr. Greenhill, and some national airs, which were effectively executed. The whole produced a profound impression on the audience, as an example of Miss Evelyn's dramatic talent, both as an author and a reader.

The first of the Boyle Lectures for 1877 was delivered by Canon Barry, at Whitehall Chapel, last Sunday afternoon.

## RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

We have already reviewed in this Journal the very interesting and instructive new book on "Russia," by Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, a resident during six years in that country, and a diligent student of its social, legal, administrative, and political conditions. It consists of two handsome volumes, recently published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. At the present moment we feel sure that our readers will peruse with eager attention the following extracts from this important work, needing no further preface:—

"The aggressive tendencies of the Russians in the direction of Constantinople are nearly as old as Russian nationality and much older than the Russian Empire. The Russo-Slavonians who held the valley of the Dnieper from the ninth to the thirteenth century were one of those numerous border tribes which the tottering Byzantine Empire attempted to ward off by diplomacy and rich gifts; and by giving to the troublesome chiefs, on condition of their accepting Christianity, Princesses of the Imperial family as brides. Vladimir, Prince of Kief, now recognised as a saint by the Russian Church, accepted Christianity in this way, and his subjects followed his example. Russia thus became ecclesiastically a part of the Patriarchate of Constantinople; and the people learnt to regard Tsar-grad—that is, the City of the Tsar or Byzantine Emperor—with peculiar veneration.

"All through the long Tartar domination, when nomadic hordes held the valley of the Dnieper, and formed a barrier between Russia and Southern Europe, the capital of the Greek Orthodox world was remembered and venerated by the Russian people; and in the fifteenth century it acquired in their eyes a new significance. At that time the relative positions of Constantinople and Moscow were changed. Constantinople fell under the power of the Turks, while Moscow threw off the yoke of the Tartars, the northern representatives of the Turkish race. The Grand Prince of Moscow and of all Russia thereby became the chief protector of the Greek Orthodox Church, and in some sort the successor of the Byzantine Tsars. To strengthen his claim, he married a member of the old Imperial family; and his successors went further in the same direction, by assuming the title of Tsar and inventing a fable about their great ancestor Kurik being a descendant of Caesar Augustus. The gradual emancipation of the Russian Church from the authority of the Byzantine Patriarch tended likewise in this direction.

"All this would seem to a lawyer or diplomatist a very shadowy title; and none of the Russian monarchs (except, perhaps, Catherine II., who formed the project of resuscitating the Byzantine Empire, and caused one of her grandsons to learn Greek in view of possible contingencies) ever seriously thought of claiming the imaginary heritage. But the idea that the Tsars ought to reign in Tsar-grad, and that St. Sophia, polluted by Moslem abominations, should be restored to the Orthodox, struck deep root in the minds of the Russian people. This idea is not yet quite extinct. When serious disturbances break out in the East the Russian peasantry begin to think that perhaps the time has come when a crusade will be undertaken for the recovery of the Holy City on the Bosphorus, and for the liberation of their brethren in the faith who now groan under Turkish bondage. This is the religious element in that strange attractive force which connects Russia with Constantinople.

"Very different from this religious element, yet often inseparably blended with it, is an ingredient which I may term, for want of a better word, the ethno-sentimental element. After the fall of the first Napoleonic Empire, a violent popular reaction took place all over Europe in favour of national independence and Republican institutions; and shortly afterwards the discoveries of comparative philology, together with other influences, suggested to political theorists certain grand confederations of peoples, founded on ethnological consanguinity. The existing European political units would, it was thought, group themselves into three categories, the Romanic, the Teutonic, and the Slavonian; and the principle of political federation, while satisfying the demands of ethnology, would leave to the individual nations a sufficient amount of local autonomy. This theory awoke new aspirations all over Europe. In the West, it could not take a very firm hold of the public mind, because all the Western nations, with the exception of Italy, enjoyed at least national independence, and knew nothing of foreign oppressors. If they had to suffer tyranny, it was not the tyranny of the foreigner, and therefore the patriotic feelings in their simplest form were not called into play. In south-eastern Europe, on the contrary, the effect was very different. Though the great masses among the Slavs knew nothing of the intellectual movements which agitated the Western nations, there were a few individuals who had thrown themselves into the general current of European thought; and through these men the new ideas penetrated into Slavonia. The effect which they produced among a people who had for generations lived under foreign domination, without forgetting their ancient freedom, may easily be imagined. Poets began to sing about the present woes and the departed glories of the race, and their impassioned words found a response in many hearts. From Slavonia, that had for ages borne her sufferings in silence, went up to Heaven a long, low wail, 'How long, Lord, how long?' The strain was plaintive, for it thrilled with the consciousness of humiliating bondage and the memory of a thousand wrongs; but the melancholy was not unmixed with consolation, and the consolation not unmixed with hope. God had not utterly forgotten his people, and would in his own good time send a deliverer. Predictions that a brighter and happier era lay in the future found numerous believers. We may imagine the fervour awakened in impulsive Slavonian hearts by songs which pointed to the day when the brave, long-suffering Slavs would arise, and free themselves from 'the remorseless tyranny of the German, the Hungarian, and the Turk.' From that wail of an oppressed race, recounting its ancient glories and looking with longing eyes for the advent of a brighter day, there was but one step to the conception of a Panslavonic empire, with Constantinople as its capital.

"We have here a whole world of deep sentiments and wild aspirations, of which West Europeans are profoundly ignorant, and with which, if they knew it, they could scarcely be expected to sympathise; but it would have been strange indeed if this enthusiasm had found no response among the Russians, who are the only Slavonic people that has succeeded in realising these aspirations, and who are singularly sensitive to the infectious influence of grand misty conceptions. The wonder is that the response should have been so slight; all the more, as the hegemony in any Panslavonic confederation would naturally devolve upon Russia. Among Russians in general the amount of Slavonic sentiment is, indeed, in ordinary times very small; but it exists to a large extent in a latent state, and is easily awakened by abnormal conditions.

"We come now to the third element in the force which draws Russia towards the Bosphorus, I mean the political. Here again, we come to the problem of territorial expansion. What reasonable motives has Russia for wishing to push forward her frontier in that direction?

"Two of the chief elements in the expansive tendency, as exemplified in the past, may be dismissed with a single sentence.

As the valley of the Danube and the Balkan Peninsula are already densely populated, they do not present a field for colonisation; nor does Russia require to make annexations in that region for the purpose of self-defence. If she has any views of territorial aggrandisement in that direction, they must belong to the category of motives which I have called high political aims.

"Russia has long aspired to be a great naval Power, and has consequently striven to reach the seacoast. To the north and north-east she succeeded, but neither the Polar Ocean nor the Baltic fulfilled satisfactorily the required conditions, and she naturally turned her eyes to the Mediterranean. With difficulty she gained possession of the northern and eastern shores of the Black Sea; but the design has been thereby only half realised, for the only outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean lies through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which the Turks can open and close according to their good pleasure.

"There can be no doubt that Russia would very much prefer having in her own possession the keys of this important passage. In many respects it is very disagreeable to her that the Turks should be able, without employing a single ship of war, to blockade effectually all her southern ports. Here is, I believe, the only real, reasonable motive which she can have for wishing to gain possession of Constantinople. All the others which are commonly quoted are more or less visionary. The idea of transferring the capital from the Neva to the Golden Horn is never for a moment entertained by any serious statesman. The oft-repeated, but seldom proved, assertion, that Russia might seriously embarrass our communications with India, and dispute with us the naval supremacy of the Mediterranean, scarcely deserves more attention. The possession of the Dardanelles gives naval supremacy merely in the Black Sea, and not in the Mediterranean; and, in the event of a war, it can matter little to us whether the Russian fleet is shut up in the Black Sea or in the harbour of Sebastopol. In either case, it is quite harmless so far as the Mediterranean and our communications with India are concerned.

"There remains, of course, the grandiloquent aphorism, attributed to Napoleon I. and other high authorities, that 'the power which possesses Constantinople must be mistress of the world!' If the Turks hold this doctrine, it may account to some extent for their inordinate national vanity. Certainly, many Christians hold it, and often use it as an unanswerable argument. For my own part, I have very frequently heard it enunciated; but I do not understand the language of transcendental politics, and, unfortunately, I have never found any one who could construe for me the mystic words into plain English. Still, whether true or not, it must be taken into account. A widespread conviction of this kind, which is commonly accepted by Western Europe, is pretty certain to influence Russian as well as British statesmen."

The author proceeds to review the action latterly of the "Slavonic Committee," a society established in three sections at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Kief, and regularly authorised by the Government; its ordinary purposes being to assist non-Russian Slavs settled in Russia, to contribute funds for popular education among the Southern Slavs, to educate young Bulgarians in Russia, and send money, or ecclesiastical vessels and vestments, to the Orthodox churches in Austria and Turkey. When the late insurrection broke out in Herzegovina, the Metropolitans of Servia and Montenegro made appeals to the charitable in aid of the sufferers. These appeals were published in the Russian newspapers, and read by the parish priests in the churches, and very soon donations began to flow in. When Servia and Montenegro openly took part with the insurgents, some Russian nobles determined to go and serve as volunteers, and General Tchernayeff took the command of the Servian army. This was highly approved by the Slavonic Committee. The war in Servia began, and the unequal struggle was watched in Russia with breathless anxiety. Several Russian officers fell in battle, and the enthusiasm increased, awaking a host of old memories and passions that had long been lying dormant. Then the Turks committed their "grand mistake." While all eyes were fixed on the Morava and the Timok, a cry was heard from the background; and all who had any human feeling in them stood aghast at the awful spectacle presented by the Bulgarian villages. The Russian peasant is profoundly ignorant of the details of the Eastern Question. He would not appreciate reports of the ordinary grievances suffered under Turkish misrule. But tales of a death-struggle with the Moslem—of massacres and ruthless destruction perpetrated among an Orthodox population by hordes of savage Mohammedans—these have upon him a very different effect. The old spirit of the Russian nation, which won the steppe, inch by inch, from the nomadic Tartar hordes, is not quite extinct. As, in old times, the moujik hastily took up his hatchet and ran to the rescue, when he heard the cry, "The Tartars are upon us—our people are being killed!" so the Russian of our own day is ready to lend a hand when the cry comes from his Orthodox brethren beyond the Danube. The educated classes in Russia have not this personal, traditional recollection of Tartar barbarities; but they have a very large fund of humanitarian sentiment, which produced, after the Bulgarian atrocities, the same effect. The consequence was that several thousand Russian volunteers went to Servia, and the donations rose to about three millions of roubles, or £400,000. The Government of Alexander II. was, in the opinion of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, sincerely averse to undertake a war against Turkey. There was certainly no present idea of gaining possession of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, or any such grand fantastic scheme. The Russian Government could not, of course, have prevented its subjects fraternising with the Slavs; but it could at once have closed all sections of the Slavonic Committee, prevented the enrolment of volunteers, and suppressed the popular demonstrations. And yet it must be confessed that the Russian Government was, in a certain sense, forced to take part in the movement. "In the Slavonic question there is a purely political, as well as a sentimental, element. The aspirations of the Southern Slavs, however visionary they may be, add in many ways to the influence of Russia; and no Russian Sovereign, who seeks to uphold and extend the influence of his country, can afford to overlook them."

In conclusion, says this well-informed and judicious author, "Beyond the Slavonic question lies the Eastern Question, in the wider sense of the term. The destinies of Asia are, to a great extent, in the hands of Russia and England. Though the field is wide enough for both, it would be too sanguine to expect that we shall never disagree. Let us always beware, however, of mistaking imaginary for real interests, and of fighting about a misunderstanding. Meanwhile, our duty is clear; we ought to know Russia better, and so avoid unnecessary collisions. It is in the hope of contributing, in some measure, to this desirable result that the present work has been written."

We must again command the admirable work of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace to the attentive study of all who would form a correct judgment of the actual situation of the Russian Empire, the character of its nation and the policy of its rulers, at the present momentous crisis of its relations with Great Britain.

## THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA.

Our Map of the territories of Georgia and Armenia, and neighbouring provinces, on the Asiatic frontier of the Russian and Turkish Empires, will be found useful to follow the reports of the campaign that has begun in that remote locality; the fortified towns of Kars and Erzeroum, situated one or two hundred miles inland, and the seaports of Batoum and Trebisond, are more especially to be observed in this map. The following general remarks upon the geographical position of the Russian provinces in that region of the East may here be quoted from an article in one of our contemporaries before the outbreak of the war:—

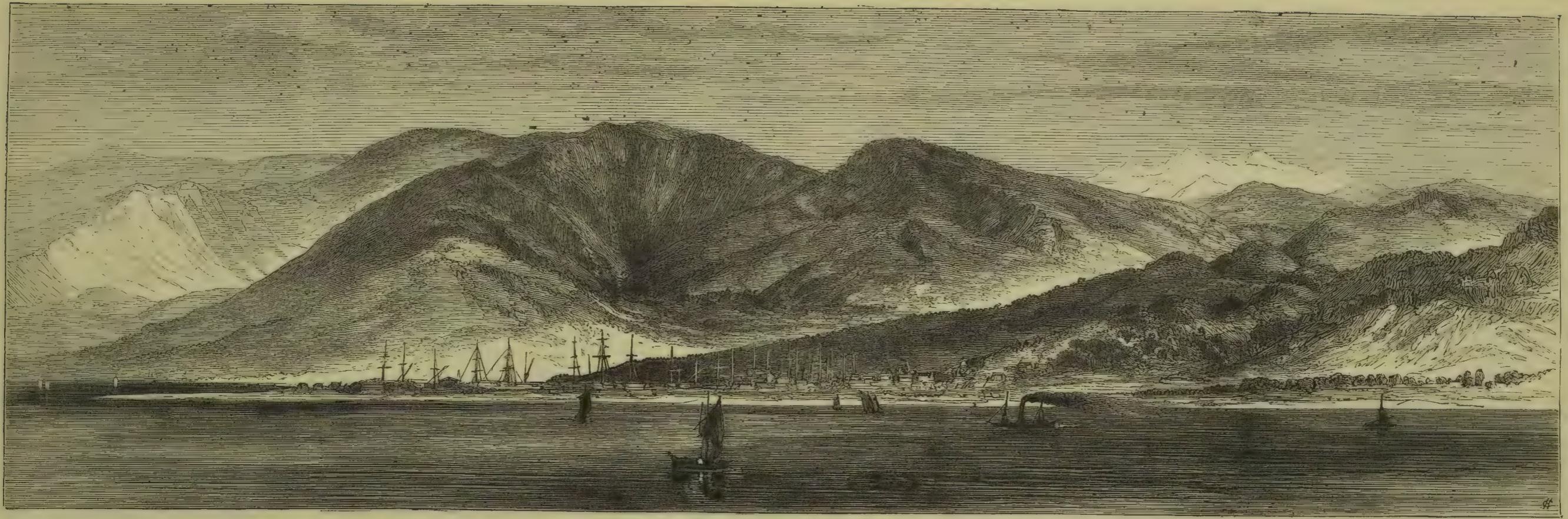
"Anyone examining a good map of the country lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian cannot fail to be at once struck with certain marked features of their physical geography. Stretching across diagonally from sea to sea, from the spit of land that forms the eastern boundary of the Straits of Kertch, at their north-eastern end, to a corresponding spit running out into the Caspian at their south-western end, the mountains of the Caucasus form a vast natural barrier between Europe and Asia—one which might well have seemed to hold in check even the most aggressive military Power. For one third of its length this great chain rises in height beyond the limits of perpetual snow. In place of valleys are to be found only fearful abysses, in which roll headlong torrents. Held by a hardy race of men, it would have seemed a task, if not impossible, at least of repelling danger, to penetrate and conquer such mountains as these. Yet, more than a hundred years ago, Russia began the task, and ere the nineteenth century had dawned, she had pierced the barrier with a road available for troops, and, under guise of aiding Georgia against the Persians, had incorporated it into the Russian Empire. Fifty years have passed since she made her peace with Persia, adding to the already annexed Georgia the basins of the rivers flowing thence into the Caspian, and a wide stretch of territory upon the shore of that sea. Scarcely twelve years have passed since the last sparks of resistance made by the hill tribes died away, for want of that fire which Schamyl's courage had so long supplied. Now those fair Southern slopes are all in Russia's hands. Hers are their forests and productive soil. The cedars and the beeches, the oaks and pines of the upper regions, the crops of maize, of barley, wheat, and other grain that grow so freely on the terraced plateaux, the cotton and the flax of the lower plains, the wines, the silk, the iron, and the copper of this most marvellously rich province, are hers by right of treaty. Her frontier now nowhere remains within a hundred miles of the great snowy range. In most of its length it is full 200 miles away."

"Standing upon Mount Ararat, we are on the spot where the kingdoms meet of Sultan, Shah, and Czar. All round us is a tangled mass of mountains, upheaved by some later convulsions than that which built the great Caucasian range. At our feet, as we look northwards, flows in a south-easterly direction the river Araxes, forming till near its junction with the Kura, on the great Mogan plain, the Russo-Persian frontier. But the delta of the Kura is all in Russian hands, and her territory thrusts down a long wedge into Persia along the Caspian shore. Along the northern bank of the Araxes for nearly a hundred miles from Djulfa runs the main road from Tabriz in Persia to Eriwan, a Russian fortified town north of us as we stand on Ararat, and thence again due north to Tiflis, the seat of Government of the province. Due west for some fifty miles the Russo-Turkish frontier follows the crest of the Ararat range, turns northwards, crosses the Upper Araxes Valley, follows the valley of the Arpa Tchaj, and then, ascending another mountain range, runs north-west along its crest to the Black Sea. This coterminous boundary of Russia and of Turkey is some three hundred and fifty miles in length. On both sides of this Russian frontier lies a strangely tangled web of mountains and of streams in which at first it seems hard to introduce any idea of order, such as nature generally shows in all her schemes. Instead of rivers running down at right angles from the mountains, we find them running parallel to them. The Rion, which flows into the Black Sea at Poti, and the Kura which falls into the Caspian, run at the foot of the great Caucasian range. In Turkish Armenia the mountains seem to form a network, in which the streams are led into strange sources. Here we have the upper waters of the Euphrates flowing at first due west, as though they were going to empty themselves into the Mediterranean; while in between the Eastern and Western sources of the Euphrates, the head waters of the Araxes and of the Chorockh flow eastward; yet the one finds its outlet in the Caspian, the other in the Euxine. Clearly this must be a most difficult country for military operations, affording obstacles of a serious nature at almost every step."

"Turkey is superior upon the Black Sea, and can prevent Russia from using her Black Sea ports south of the Caucasus. Her military reinforcements and supplies must be brought into Trans-Caucasia by one of two routes—the first, the railway from Rostov, on the Sea of Azof, to Vladikavkaz, north of the Kasbek Pass, and thence by road, 140 miles, to Tiflis; the second, by steamer from Astrakhan to Baku on the Caspian. Of these two roads the railway runs along the edge of the Circassian territory; the second, or sea route, ends at a port whence a road leads along the coast into the heart of the Daghestan country. Even if the subject tribes remain quiet, the difficulties which such long lines of communication involve are vast, and Russia has been making the utmost efforts to pour stores into Tiflis while peace left open to her the harbour of Poti, whence there is a railway direct to Tiflis, less than 200 miles in length. War commenced, and the port of Poti blockaded, Russia can count only upon the other two lines. In order to ensure safety for her base on the Sea of Azof, she has been for many months past strengthening Kertch, and, by guns and torpedoes, can now fairly call the Straits of Kertch impassable to an enemy's ships; while the line of railway itself is protected by the Caucasus against any attack from a force landing on the Black Sea coast. Still more absolutely safe from foreign aggression is the line from Astrakhan by the Caspian to Baku, for Russia is mistress of the Caspian. No other flag floats there but her own. There she has a fleet of steamers, and more than 300 smaller craft, while at least 500 steamers ply upon the Volga. Thus, if she can secure herself against internal revolt, these two lines of supply seem absolutely secure. Careful to provide for inter-communication between the points of arrival of stores and troops in Trans-Caucasia, Russia has constructed a good road from Baku to Tiflis and Poti; from which, at various points, branch off roads to the Turkish and Persian frontiers. She may thus mass her troops at either end or at any point of this line, and either try to turn or pierce the mountain groups which lie between Tiflis and Erzeroum."

A crowded meeting of tenants upon the Shaftesbury Park estate was held last Saturday evening, at which an emphatic protest was made against a contemplated rise in the rents.

Dr. Brewer, chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, in presiding over the meeting of that body last Saturday, laid before it a summary of its proceedings during the year. In this it was stated that the smallpox epidemic in London is now on the decline.



A.



B

PANORAMIC VIEW OF BATOUM, SHOWING THE LINE OF COAST.



THE FORTRESS OF KARS, IN ASIATIC TURKEY.



## COLONEL BAKER'S "TURKEY IN EUROPE."

The publication, by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, of Colonel James Baker's new book on "Turkey in Europe" is exceedingly well timed. There is, at the present moment, an eager desire amongst every class of English readers for the most recent and authentic information concerning the Sultan's Empire and its diverse races of people, whose political fate seems now committed to the stern arbitrament of a war, avowedly commenced for the purpose of changing the state of territorial dominion these four hundred years past in the south-eastern parts of Europe and the western peninsula of Asia. At such a momentous crisis, when the sympathies and interests of our own nation are too readily invoked by vehement partisans of one or other belligerent on the Danube and on the shores of the Black Sea, it is most desirable that we should receive the impartial testimony of any of our countrymen worthy of credit who may have resided long enough in the interior of the Turkish dominions to gain a personal acquaintance with the different classes of their population and with the administration of Turkish rule, the faults of which are generally admitted and condemned throughout the civilised world. Colonel James Baker went to Turkey in 1874, apparently with the object, which he has accomplished to his own satisfaction, of purchasing an agricultural estate. His local experiences seem to be confined to certain districts of Bulgaria, north and south of the Balkan, and to the neighbourhood of Salonica, where he found a permanent abode. At Burgas, on the western coast of the Black Sea, he visited the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Brophy, who afterwards became his travelling companion in a Bulgarian tour; and he also visited Captain St. Clair, whose residence was not far distant. Both those gentlemen have recently come before the public as joint-authors of a book, "Residence in Bulgaria," which we noticed some months ago. Colonel Baker's work, in many particulars, will be found to confirm their statements, but from his own point of view, and in a candid and liberal spirit.

The author of this volume, besides having mixed a good deal with all sorts of people in Turkey, has studied the history of the Ottoman Empire. He has obtained a minute and accurate knowledge of its laws and methods of administration at the present day, and of the actual situation of its Christian subjects, at least in Bulgaria and in the country around Salonica. His judgment is, on the whole, favourable to the Turks, while he is decidedly friendly to the Bulgarian nation, of which he gives a very interesting account. The Bulgarians were doing very well, he says, and were making great progress in social improvement, till the machinations of Russia brought upon them such an outburst of Mussulman fanaticism and panic-stricken rage, as shocked all Europe in the summer of last year. Colonel Baker's testimony on this point should be taken in his own words:—

"In 1874 I was travelling through the whole of this country, and stopped in many of the villages which are now burnt and laid in ruins through the late melancholy means employed to quell imaginary rebellion. Wherever I halted, I was the guest of Bulgarians, and, on some occasions, of the school-masters of the towns and villages. In Bulgaria, if information is wanted, there is no man better capable of giving it than the schoolmaster. He is the pulse of the people, and by feeling it you can judge of the state of their health. I never saw a country which looked less like the seat of rebellion. The people were prosperous, peaceful, and contented, and their whole thoughts were concentrated upon education and progress. I learnt the force of the so-called rebellions of 1867-8, and was informed that foreign agents were still at work, but without the slightest hope of success, and that the only result of their labours was the occasional drinking of revolutionary toasts when heated with wine, by a few good-for-nothing Bulgarian youths, deficient in brains; that their number was so insignificant and their influence so infinitesimal that they were not worth mentioning. It was only eighteen months after this that the so-called rebellion occurred which resulted in the massacre of the inhabitants! The seeds of this disturbance—for I cannot call it rebellion—were sown by the same hands as in 1867-8, but the ground on which they fell was in a different state of preparation. In the first case the rest of the country was at peace. Midhat Pasha, a man of real energy and ability, was on the spot with a well-organised body of military and police, and the disturbance was crushed as soon as it had begun. In the second case, the country was plunged in civil war; the religious fanaticism of the Turks was roused by the rebellion of some of her Christian subjects in neighbouring provinces; their troops and police were scattered over the disturbed districts; their temper was irritated by the known machinations of one foreign Power, and the galling fetters placed upon them by others; they hourly expected Servia to declare war in their front, and they were assured that Bulgaria was going to rebel in their rear. Financial shipwreck stared them in the face, and the whole machinery of government was in wild disorder; the Bulgarian people were in a state of terror at the alarming reports from the neighbouring provinces of Herzegovina, and at the events which were foreshadowed in Servia. At this moment the match was put to the mine which was to explode in the Bulgarian rebellion, and there was no Midhat Pasha on the spot. The result was a panic amongst the Bulgarians and a panic amongst the Ottoman authorities. There is no combination of circumstances more favourable for cruelty and massacre than that of uncontrollable terror. A nation, like a man, in a panic is in a state of temporary insanity. Be it remembered that the orders in 1867-8 to the foreign agents who were to manufacture rebellion were to 'compel' the peaceable Christian peasantry to join their ranks and rise against their oppressors. The orders were the same in 1876; and in abject terror some few unfortunate Bulgarians did join the ranks of the many ruffians that gathered in the hope of plunder, and we know the sad result. But to call this wicked plot a Bulgarian rebellion is a cruel insult and reproach to that peaceful and would-be loyal people."

We hope, for the credit of human nature, that Colonel Baker is mistaken in believing that Russia foresaw and intended to provoke the barbarous massacres that were sure to follow the spurious Bulgarian insurrections hatched by foreign conspiracy with her secret connivance. He has heard, on what he considers good authority, with regard to the attempted rebellion nine years ago, that General Ignatief had persuaded Sultan Abdul Aziz to agree to calling in the aid of Russian troops. The Bulgarians, according to this writer, are not disposed to rely upon the sympathy either of Russian or Greek fellow-Christians. Their own national Church has had a severe struggle to maintain for the assertion of its independence against the Greek Church and the Patriarch of Constantinople. Some of its clergy, in order to achieve this object, are said to have threatened that they would become Roman Catholics, or English Protestants, if their claim to ecclesiastical liberty were much longer denied. It was, however, conceded by the Sultan's firman expressly recognising the privileges of the Bulgarian Church. This was the signal for a rapid advance in popular education, and in trading and industrial pursuits, of which Colonel Baker draws an agreeable picture. Schools,

colleges, and other beneficial institutions sprang up in this province. He proceeds to say, on the other hand, that some grievances still remained, which were naturally hard to endure:—

"We have seen how, by raising their voice and not their arms, the Bulgarians obtained an independent Church and national schools, and that general progress and contentment existed. But there can be no doubt that they inherit the remembrance, even in the present generation, of most wicked persecutions approaching near to slavery. The hardship they have now to bear is not the persecution of their governors, but the arrogance of their Mohammedan fellow-subjects who live by their side, and who, from being accustomed to see the Bulgarian Christians over-ridden, treat them with contempt, and as though they were an inferior race. To their former persecution from the Ottoman authorities was added that of their Greek priesthood; and these two combined have produced a submission and a patience under suffering which is both pitiable and admirable.

"Some idea of what these poor people once suffered, and the reformation which has been made in their treatment within the last few years, may be formed by a description of what was going on in the district of Djumaa, on the upper Strymon, in the year 1859. This district contains thirty-two villages, of which twenty-seven are Bulgarian and five Mohammedan; most of the villages were the property of the Mohammedan beys or aghas (gentlemen) of the place, the land being cultivated by the Bulgarians, partly as labourers and partly as rayahs, on the metayer system. The district was governed by a Mudir (magistrate) and Medjiss (court), who sat at the town of Djumaa.

"The Medjiss was composed of Mohammedans, with one Bulgarian kogia-bashi (headman) representative; but the latter did not dare to raise his voice on any subject. All the members of the Medjiss were the principal landowners in the district; consequently, in most of the questions brought before the Court they had to sit in judgment on themselves.

"The neighbourhood, being mountainous, was infested by brigands, composed of Turks, Albanians, and Christians; and the beys who sat on the Medjiss were said to afford a ready asylum to these robbers, and sometimes to share in the plunder. Under such circumstances the amount of justice received by the Bulgarians may easily be imagined. By the metayer system the landlord receives half the crop (after many deductions) as rent, and it is collected in kind. At Djumaa the beys and aghas employed brigands to collect not only their own share, but much besides, from the rayahs; and these Albanians, in their turn, plundered the villagers. The Poliak, or Albanian guard, in the service of one of the members of the Medjiss, was attached to a village called Logotash. They gathered together seven other evil spirits, and, going to a neighbouring village, broke into the cottage of a Bulgarian farmer and demanded plunder. The poor man, having nothing to give, was seized and held down while his body was seared with red-hot irons. This, of course, was not an everyday occurrence, and consequently made some sensation in the neighbourhood; and the Turkish Registrar for Title Deeds, of Sofia, happening to be at Djumaa at the time, heard of the barbarity, and, to his credit, called on the Mudir and had the Poliak arrested and brought before the Medjiss. At first the Albanians asserted their innocence; but the evidence was overwhelming and the Registrar firm, so they gave up that tack and made a clean breast of it, and declared that they acted under instructions from their master and other members of the Medjiss, or *Court which was trying them*. This made matters disagreeable, but the indignant Registrar still pressed the case to a higher Court. So off to Constantinople went the principal bey, the master of the Poliak, who was a man of considerable property, and consequently of considerable influence, and made interest there with the higher powers. The result was that an order came that the case was not to be pressed against him; and the indignant Registrar went on his way, but not rejoicing.

"This may be taken as a fair sample of the customs and administration of justice in a few of the country districts twenty years ago; but a great change for the better has been wrought of late years. I was at this very place, Djumaa, in 1874. It was then a tolerably clean and flourishing town, with the telegraph and an excellent highway road passing through it; brigandage was almost extinguished, and an advanced system of agriculture, chiefly tobacco, was practised. The same change has been realised in other districts throughout the country; and this, at all events, shows that the Crimean War was not fought in vain, and that it has brought some blessings to humanity."

We do not very clearly see how Colonel Baker is able to prove that the Crimean War did really cause the improved social prosperity of Bulgaria under Turkish rule for some time previous to the horrible occurrences of last year. But the fact of such prosperity, with a certain degree of individual and communal liberty, having been found compatible with the Ottoman dominion, is attested by many English residents in Turkey. It is very likely, indeed, that the secondary result of it was to make the Bulgarian, as he grew richer and was better educated, more sensitive to the insolence of his Mussulman neighbour, who was probably not a Turk, but a Moslem convert of the native Bulgarian race, as in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In any case, our best consideration is due to the claims of this people, and likewise of the Bosnians, in the future settlement of their provinces after the war that has just begun. We must desire to see them liberated from Turkish rule, but we cannot wish to see them placed under the Russian; and it would not appear at all impracticable, by a resolute and united policy of the European Powers, to establish Bulgaria and Bosnia as independent neutral States, guaranteed by a general treaty. This would be a far more satisfactory result than all which ever seemed to have been gained by the Crimean War.

The Bulgarians, it should be remembered, are not a Slav nation, akin to the Servians and Bosnians, but are of the Ugrian stock, more nearly related to the Finns and the Magyars. They came from Central Asia some time in the Dark Ages, and settled awhile on the banks of the Volga, from which their present name is derived. In the sixth century of our era they were driven southward by an invasion of Turks; they crossed the Danubian plains into Thrace, or Roumelia, approaching close to the walls of Constantinople. At the present time,

both to the north and to the south of the Balkan range, in the interior of European Turkey, these people, who are of a pacific, patient, and laborious character, form the bulk of the inhabitants. They spread far inland, and go to seek work all over the neighbouring provinces. The efforts of Russia, on the one hand, and of Greeks on the other, to discourage their nationality, and to impose upon them an alien language and ecclesiastical connection, have been stoutly resisted. Colonel Baker has a much less favourable opinion of the Greek subjects of Turkey, who are found in the Fanar quarter of Constantinople, in the town and neighbourhood of Salonica, in Thessaly and Epirus, and the islands of the Aegean Sea. They are commonly called "Roum," or Romans, from their ancestors having been the dominant race in the Eastern Roman or Byzantine Empire. Their numbers at present in Turkey have

been much exaggerated, but they possess a very large share of wealth and political influence. By their unscrupulous practices of intrigue, according to Colonel Baker, they have contrived to injure the Bulgarians in various ways, and to excite mutual enmity between these and the Turks. The constant burden of our author's discourse is the shameful manner in which that innocent Bulgarian population has been abused and betrayed to serve Greek and Russian ambition. Yet it appears from his own showing, in the passage we have extracted, that the Bulgarians, as well as the Slavs and Greeks, feel bitter resentment and animosity towards the Turks, who treat them with intolerable haughtiness, and whose government, even in ordinary times, has never afforded them due protection against the acts of violence and extortion perpetrated by their Mussulman neighbours. The Circassians and other immigrants from Asia Minor, within the last twenty years, inhabiting the mountain slopes of the Balkan, were the immediate agents of those hideous massacres last year, which the Ottoman Government seems to have permitted in order to stamp out a Bulgarian revolt. The truth is, we should say, that political incompetence, indolence, and the absence of official integrity, are the besetting faults of that Government; and that the Turk himself is not such an inhuman monster as we have been led to fancy. He is only devoid of the almost superhuman virtue, skill, and wisdom that would be requisite for maintaining peace and good order, and equitable social relations, between three or four conflicting races among his subjects, from whose confidence and sympathy he is excluded by a difference of religion. It is therefore most necessary that the Turk should cease to reign over them, but not that we should hate the Turk, or wish him any kind of ill.

The composition of this book is a mixture, in alternate layers, of chatty anecdotes of travel, conversations with the natives, and instances of social or domestic manners in provincial Turkey, with chapters of ethnological or historical disquisition. The latter might have been compiled in any English or foreign library from standard works upon the subject. We cannot rate very high the amount of erudition and historical or critical insight shown by Colonel Baker; but some of his opinions ought to carry much weight. The reader who has leisure may here follow his account of the successive swarms of Turkish invaders which poured into Asia Minor and Europe from the tenth to the fifteenth century of the Christian era; the final capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453, and the establishment of Ottoman sovereignty, supported by a system of military feudalism, in the countries formerly known as Thrace, Macedonia, Moesia, and Illyria, with Thessaly, Epirus, and Greece, situated between the Aegean and the Adriatic sea. It will be sufficient to observe, with regard to the effects of this conquest, that religious antipathy has entirely prevented any amalgamation of the Turks with the Bulgarians, the Slavs, and the Greeks under their yoke, though a portion of the upper class among the people of those subject nationalities, except among the Greeks, has long since adopted the Mussulman religion. The irreconcilable divisions, the jealousy, bigotry, pride, and hatred of different races and religions, and their respective attempts to injure one another, have defeated all projects of administrative reform in Turkey. But there has been social progress among the Christians, while the Mohammedans have lapsed into social decay, and the Sultan's Court, with the whole official organisation at Stamboul, has become extremely corrupt, losing more and more its control over the heterogeneous elements of the State. This is briefly the net result of the modern history of Turkey, and it is corroborated by all that Colonel Baker relates of what he saw in his long journeys through Bulgaria, Roumelia, and Macedonia, while rambling about in quest of an eligible landed estate, and by his subsequent experience as a fixed resident near Salonica. His descriptions, by-the-way, of the natural scenery, the geology, botany, and zoology, the agricultural and pastoral resources of the country, and the markets and factories in its numerous thriving towns, would be very pleasant reading but for our having learnt to associate those localities with hideous recent deeds of cruelty, of massacre, lust, and rapine, and with the anticipation of more slaughter in the havoc of the war just now commenced. There is, unhappily, small leisure to dwell upon those agreeable topics we have enumerated amidst the clash of two great military Empires, heading a group of hostile nationalities, in arms for the purpose of mutual destruction. Other matters of considerable interest and importance are discussed by Colonel Baker, which are likewise not much in the line of our pre-occupations at this moment. The system of taxation, the land laws, the opportunities for investment and employment in farming, would be subjects of desirable and valuable information in time of peace. Colonel Baker is an excellent authority upon these subjects; but we suppose few of his readers will be inclined, in these days of the impending martial struggle, to take note of such particulars; for there will be no temptation for Englishmen to emigrate to Turkey, or to risk any more capital in that country till the conflict with Russia has been decided. It is equally problematical whether any of our financiers can be induced to bestow their practical consideration upon the method proposed by our author for the adjustment of the Turkish national debt. In conclusion, we will quote the author's judicious and impartial remarks upon the characteristic vices of the Ottoman Government:—

"A broad distinction must be drawn between the Turkish people and their rulers. The former deserve much praise, and the latter great blame. But a large share of the blame is attributable to the corrupt reign of Sultan Abdul Aziz.

"The seeds of corruption have taken root in all parts of the empire. The machinery and organisation of the administration is all that could be desired, so that it is not necessary to pass new laws, but only to carry out with justice those which already exist. Mohammedans have suffered from the maladministration of justice just as much, and even more, than the Christians, but they have borne it with greater patience. The Turks themselves, high and low, have for some years past sighed over the state into which their country was sinking; and, as they truly said, it was not the fault of the nation, but of the corrupt and all-powerful head. I was talking to a highly-educated and exceedingly clever Turk a few months ago about the affairs of his country, and I asked him what he considered as its greatest necessity. He replied, 'Justice within and justice from without.'

"The Turkish administrators find themselves in the position of being in possession of an article—patronage—for which there is an eager demand, and they sell it to the highest bidder, and with it the interests of their country. But it is not venality alone that is the cause of the shortcomings of Turkey. There are other nations quite as venal, and yet they advance rapidly in civilisation. The apathy and procrastination in every department of the State, great and small, in every private house, high and low, in every transaction, however important or however trifling, are the causes which attenuate progress to such meagre dimensions. The Turkish official seldom refuses, but always postpones. If I had to devise a Turkish banner, I should inscribe on one side of it, 'Evet Effendim' (Certainly, Sir), on the other, 'Yarin' (To-morrow), and below, the motto, 'There is but one God, and backshish is his Prophet.'

The introduction of telegraphs and railways to the greater part of Europe within the last few decades has produced a great change in our estimate of the relation between time and space; and the result is a rapidity of thought and a corresponding rapidity of action which gives a like velocity to the expectation that our wishes must be immediately realised. In the present day there is time to think, but very little time to reason; and yesterday is forgotten in the thought of tomorrow. The inventions which have produced this rapidity of thought and action have barely arrived in Turkey, and she therefore requires time before she can be expected to rush along the rapid stream of progress which is sweeping over Europe."

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN S. RIBTON, BART.

Sir John Sheppen Ribton, Bart., of Woodbrook, in the county of Dublin, died on the 1st inst. at 48, Ebury-street, London, aged eighty-seven. He was the elder son of Sir George Ribton, second Baronet, by Mary, his wife, daughter of John Grogan, Esq., of Johnstown, and was grandson of Sir George Ribton, Knight, Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1749, who was created a Baronet in 1759. Sir John succeeded to the title at his father's death, in 1807. He served for nine years in the Rifle Brigade, which, during the greater part of that time, was actively employed in Portugal, Spain, France, and America: he was four times wounded. He married, first, in 1818, Mary Anne, only daughter and heir of Jeremiah Hayes, Esq., of Killuragh, in the county of Limerick, and had a son, John Hayes, who died in 1844, aged twenty-five. He married, secondly, in 1841, Emily, only daughter of Thomas Quinan, Esq., and widow of Walter Hussey Hill, Esq., and had two daughters and three sons. Of the latter, the eldest, his successor, is now Sir George Ribton, fourth Baronet.

MR. R. H. TOWNELEY.

Richard Henry Towneley, Esq., only son of Colonel John Towneley, of Towneley, in the county of Lancaster, formerly M.P. for Beverley, by Lucy Ellen, his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, Bart., died at Rome on the 25th ult., after a brief illness, aged twenty-eight. The death of this gentleman seems to involve the extinction of one of our grandest English families, that of Towneley of Towneley, which is stated by genealogists to possess an authenticated pedigree from the close of the ninth century, when Alfred reigned over England.

MR. COULSON.

Mr. William Coulson, the eminent surgeon, died on the 5th inst., after a short illness, at his residence in Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Coulson, after pursuing his professional studies at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in September, 1826, and in 1843 was elected honorary Fellow. In 1851 he obtained a seat in the council, and in 1860 was appointed Hunterian orator. Mr. Coulson, who was consulting surgeon to St. Mary's and the German Hospitals, was a member of many learned and scientific societies at home and abroad, and contributed much by his literary labours to the advancement of chirurgical science. He was High Sheriff and a magistrate of his county.

The following deaths are also announced:—

John Merrifield, Esq., barrister-at-law, on the 1st inst., at Brighton, aged eighty-eight.

John Russell Reeves, Esq., F.R.S., of Woodhays, Wimbleton, and Huntsland, on the 1st inst., aged seventy-three.

Colonel Edward Holt Glegg, of Backford Hall, near Chester, on the 6th inst., in his sixty-eighth year.

Henry Seeds, Esq., an eminent solicitor of Belfast, on the 1st inst., in his sixty-second year.

Miss Frances Perceval, second daughter of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister (assassinated 1812), at The Manor House, Ealing, on the 29th ult., in her eighty-fifth year.

Colonel George William Horton, on the 1st inst., at Embsaykirk, Yorkshire, aged eighty-five; he served in the Waterloo campaign with the 71st Highland Light Infantry.

The Rev. J. F. Flavell, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Armagh, late Rector of Mullabrack and Rural Dean, on the 28th ult., at his residence, Mullabrack House, in the county of Armagh, aged seventy-three.

Mrs. Morris (Anne), wife of the Rev. Francis Orpen Morris, Rector of Nunburnholme, Yorkshire, the distinguished naturalist, and daughter and coheiress of the late Charles Sanders, Esq., of Bromsgrove, on the 26th ult., aged sixty-seven.

The Rev. John Kenrick, of York, in his ninetieth year. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and was curator of the department of antiquities in the museum. He was a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and was the author of learned works on ancient Egypt and Phoenicia, and many other literary productions.

Sir Walter Wyndham Burrell, M.P., has been appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Sussex, in place of Lord Pelham, who has retired.

The ship City of Agra, Captain Young, sailed from Gravesend yesterday week, bound for Maryborough and Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 314 persons.

The two-days' poll to determine whether or not the Public Libraries Act should be adopted in Bath closed on Thursday week, when the numbers were—for the adoption, 1644; against, 1808: majority, 164.

The Bristol Chrysanthemum and Spring Show Society, the Grand Yorkshire Gala Floral and Musical Exhibition, and the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, have been admitted into union with the Royal Horticultural Society.

In addition to his previous donation of £1000 and the site, Mr. Charles E. Flower, chairman of the Shakespeare Memorial Association, has given £100 towards the erection of the library and picture-gallery in connection with the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon.

Mr. E. D. Gray, Liberal Home-Ruler; Mr. J. S. Casey, Nationalist; and Mr. Spaight, Conservative, were on Monday nominated as candidates for the representation of the county of Tipperary. Mr. Spaight's nomination was, however, withdrawn at the last moment. The polling will take place on Monday next.—The writ for the election to the vacancy in the representation of Montgomeryshire Burghs was received on Tuesday morning, and the nomination fixed for the 11th, and the polling for the 15th inst. Viscount Castlereagh, the Conservative candidate, and the Hon. Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, the Liberal nominee, are prosecuting an active canvass.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "CHESS" written on the envelope.

W. H. O. (Manchester).—We do not reply through the post. Your analysis is correct. J. B. (Boxford).—We should be glad to receive a better specimen of your problem composition. The one in hand is not up to either your standard or ours.

E. B. (Hamburg).—If Black plays 1. R to K 2 Rnd, in reply to 1. Q to Q B 7th, we can see no mate in two more moves. We shall be glad to hear from you on this point.

B. S. W. (St. Louis).—We are sorry we cannot comply with your request, but it is not our practice to "exchange."

A. E. C. B. (Huddersfield).—Both problems are too elementary for this column.

G. R. D. (Chichester).—The problem appears to be incorrectly described. It is, at all events, unintelligible.

J. W. CHESTER and W. E. WHITEHEAD.—We refer you to the answer to H. Beurmann in our last issue.

PROBLEM No. 1729.—H. Beurmann and W. V. G. D. have both failed to discover the proper defence to 1. R takes B. In reply to that move Black can play 1. Kt to Q B 3rd, threatening a check next move. Highfield (Southampton) is informed that if Black plays 1. B to B 5th, White continues with R takes K P, and then if Kt or B takes R, P mates, and if B to K 7th, mate is effected by R to R 5th, the Black Pawn being pinned.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1731 received from Latta, Highway Institute, W. V. G. D., J. B., E. P. Villanyi, J. Chisman, W. H. O., F. Dennis, W. Payne, W. E. Whitehead, C. E. Winter, and A. E. C. Brock.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1732 received from H. B. Latta, J. de Honsteyn, Woolwich Chess Club, W. Nelson, T. R. Y. American, Long Stop, Leonora and Leon, O. S. Western, W. Lee, Con. Highway Institute, E. L. G., R. H. Brooks, L. L. S., H. Highfield, E. M. Miles, G. Wood, F. Dennis, C. Lapino, J. Chisman, F. Fitzroy, Chess Club, Reg. E. P. Villanyi, Mechanic, J. S. W., B. Burgher, Black Knight, J. Wonton, L. S. R., Tipper, B. R. 3rd, A. Wilson, C. Jones, A. Wood, Maggs Irwin, Hereward, Paul's Roost, Harvevian, Triton, Oceanus, E. Tongue, N. D. E. Worsley, Simplex, J. Williams, W. Alston, R. T. King, Amy and Percy S., Red Ink, Tallyho, C. E. Checkmate, Dolly, W. Leeson, P. S. Shenele, Alice, E. Frau, Spalding, W. V. G. D., J. P. Taylor, B. Lewy, G. H. V., E. H. H. V., East Marden, Cant, W. S. B., G. R. D., E. Burkhardt, and W. E. Whitehead.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1731.

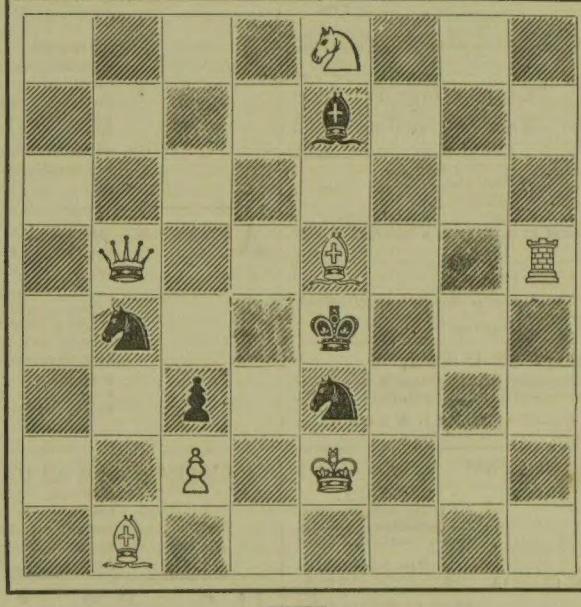
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K B 7th*	K to B 4th	3. Q takes P. Mate.	
2. P to Q 5th	Aught		

\* White may also play 1. Q takes R P, &c.

## PROBLEM NO. 1734.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

One of six Games played by Mr. BLACKBURNE at the City of London Chess Club simultaneously, and without sight of the boards and pieces.

(Algaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. R.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th

4. P to K R 4th P to Kt 5th

5. Kt to K 5th Kt to K B 3rd

6. Kt takes P Kt to K B 3rd

7. P to K 4th P to K 4th

8. B takes P Kt to K 2nd (ch)

9. K to Q 2nd Kt takes R

10. B to K Kt 5th Q to Kt 5th (ch)

11. K to B sq B to K 2nd

12. Kt to B 6th (ch) K to Q sq

13. Kt takes P B to B 3rd

14. P to R 3rd P to Q 3rd

15. Q to K 4th Q to K 3rd

A necessary preliminary to Q to Q 4th, providing for the escape of the King, and should Black check with the Q at K 5th, and enabling White to drive the Kt from Q B 3rd should that defence be offered to the threatened coup.

16. Kt takes P P takes P

17. Kt takes P (Q 5th) B takes B (ch)

18. Kt takes B Q to K sq

19. P to Q 4th Kt to K 3rd

20. Q to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

21. Q to B 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd

22. B to K 6th (ch) Kt to B 3rd

23. Q to B 5th (ch) K to Q sq

24. Kt takes P (ch) Q takes Kt

25. Q takes Q, and Black struck his flag.

## CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following Game was played recently at the Liverpool Chess Club between Mr. SOBELL and the Hon. W. A. LINDSAY.

(Two Knights's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) BLACK (Mr. L.)

16. Q to Q 3rd B takes K P

17. Q tks P (Kt 3rd) Kt to Q B 3rd

18. K to B 5th was obviously the right course at this juncture.

19. B takes R P Q to Q 2nd

20. Q to Q 2nd R to K 2nd

21. Kt to Kt 5th Kt to K 5th

22. P to Q B 4th Q to K B 2nd

23. P takes Kt Kt to Q 5th

24. P to K B 4th Kt to K 7th (ch)

25. K to R sq B to K 3rd

26. Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq

27. Kt to K 6th (ch) R takes Kt

28. P takes R Resigns.

A well-timed move that gives White a marked advantage of position.

20. Kt takes Kt

21. P to K 5th K to K 5th

22. P to Q B 4th Q to K B 2nd

23. P takes Kt Kt to Q 5th

24. P to K B 4th Kt to K 7th (ch)

25. K to R sq B to K 3rd

26. Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq

27. Kt to K 6th (ch) R takes Kt

28. P takes R Resigns.

A marked advantage of position.

20. Kt takes Kt

21. P to K 5th K to K 5th

22. P to Q B 4th Q to K B 2nd

23. P takes Kt Kt to Q 5th

24. P to K B 4th Kt to K 7th (ch)

25. K to R sq B to K 3rd

26. Q to R 7th (ch) K to B sq

27. Kt to K 6th (ch) R takes Kt

28. P takes R Resigns.

Black was of opinion that he should have retreated the K to K 5th, and we agree with him.

20. Q to Kt 3rd (ch) K to B 3rd

21. Q to R 4th (ch) K to Q 3rd

22. Q to R 5th (ch) K to B 2nd

23. Q takes P (ch) K to Q 3rd

24. R to Kt 4th Kt to K 5th

25. R takes Kt K to Q 5th

26. R to Kt 6th (ch) Q takes R

27. Q to Q 7th. Mate.

The only square for the Queen. If Q to K 5th instead, then follows Kt takes Q B P;

27. Q to Q 7th. Mate.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated Sept. 4, 1865, and June 2, 1870, of Mr. Henry Dumbleton, late of Thorn Hill, Southampton, who died on March 9 last, were proved on the 30th ult. by Horatio Dumbleton, and the Rev. Edgar Norris Dumbleton, sons of the deceased, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator gives to his wife, Mrs. Ellen Dumbleton, £500, furniture to the value of £1000, and such annual sum as, with the amount she is already entitled to, will make up her income to £2000 per annum; and there are legacies to children. The residue of his property, real and personal, is to be divided between all his children, except his eldest son, Henry, who is already provided for.

**NOTICE.—LINOLEUM.—OETZMANN and CO.** have now received all the new PRIZE DESIGNS in this favourite Floor Covering, warm, soft, and carpet-like in appearance. Prices reduced. A visit of inspection solicited. **OETZMANN and CO., COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,** 67 to 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road.

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12 Teaspoons . . . . .	0 12 0	0 16 0
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1 Pair Sugar Tongs . . . . .	0 2 6	0 3 6

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